"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of milions. I say that mil-

-AT-WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.

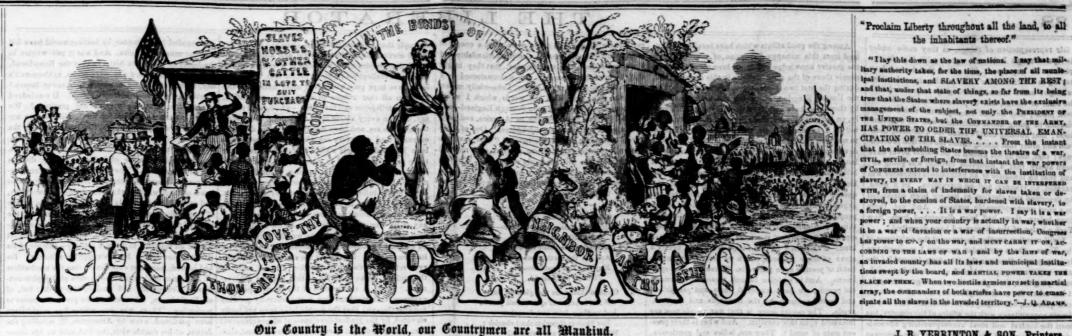
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-Obio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are rised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial re, hu are not responsible for any debts of the paper, rit: - WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDBUND QUINCY, ED MED LACESON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



tions swept by the board, and mantan monitoring institu-stack of them. When two hostile armies are set in markial array, the commanders of both ariofts have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

conbing to the Laws or was ; and by the laws of war,

an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 10.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1726.

# The Liberator.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND. NO. IV. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GEO. THOMPSON.

BY WILLIAM FARMER, ESQ.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

To the Editor of the Liberator:

Upon Mr. Thompson's return to this country, he did not internit his anti-slavery labors. He landed at Liverpool in January, 1836, and from that period until the autumn of 1837, he was incessantly and exclasively engaged in lecturing upon American slavery, and in organizing auxiliary societies to the great American centre. He succeeded in arousing the religious denominations of this country to the entile problemy are some control of their brethren in Amerslavery action of their brethren in Amerguilty pro-slavery action of their brethren in Amerra. This led to a large number of memorials and
remonstrances being sent to the Transatlantic
chorches, setting forth the heinons sin of abetting
the crime of slavery. In Scotland, Mr. Thompson
was allowed to address the annual assembly of the ongregational Union, the United Secession Synod, and the Baptist Association of Ministers, upon the

mme subject.

His attention was then, after a lapse of upwards three years, recalled to the condition of the missafed emancipated slaves in our own colonies. Evcalled canacipated staves in out who contents. Deficience was alduced to show that, notwisthstanding the supposed perfection of the legislative provisions by which they were protected, their condition was no better than it had been in slavery. An agitation was thereupon commenced for the remission of ion was thereupon commenced for the tentions in the remainder of the term of apprenticeship, which had then two years and a half to run. This movement, however, was opposed by the most distinguished leaders of the Anti-Slavery body in this gushed leaders of the Anti-Savery solvy in this country, including Lord Brougham, Zachary Macaular, Thomas Fowell Buxton, and Sir George Sephen. The grounds of their opposition to the novement were more technical than real, viz: the implied compact entered into by them to accept the povisions of the Act of 1833. But the answer to is objection was obvious, viz: the substantial eva-on of the law by the planters; their illegal conon of the system of apprenticeship into an ab-Aggust, 1834, it was supposed had forever ceased in our colonies. The apprenticeship contract had been rendered void by their non-performance of it. The reagitation of the movement was initiated by two gentlemen, to whom it is right that the honor of the novement should be attributed—Mr. Joseph Sturge and Mr. John Thomas Barry, the latter being a number of the well-known firm of William Allen, Hanbury & Co., of Plough Court, Lombard street. Mr. Thompson now found himself placed in an advantageous position as regards this question. He had never seen reason to recede from the position he had originally adopted, which was that the apprenticeship system was not only wrong in principle, but that in practice it would prove even more state of the provider of the provider

ne out mak in practice it would prove even into mel than the undisguised slavery it superseded. It had warned the country of the failure of that stem, and predicted that the friends would have sensors in another struggle for its overthrow. Ir. Sturge and Mr. Barry guaranteed the expenses Mr. Thompson's tour through the United King-om, to arouse the public indignation against a systhe notice the public indignation against a sys-few which, under the delusive name of "indentured service," had perpetuated and intensified the hor-tors of that slavery which the British people were led to believe was totally abolished. It is due to opponents of the reagitation to state that they, on with Mr. Thompson, denounced the imtion which had been practised upon the world bregard to the real character of the apprenticeip system; but, from a punctilious sense of hon-they held themselves bound by the supposed manact which had been entered into with the proavery party to accept the measure, with all its de-cts, as a final settlement of the question. They however, call upon the government to pass asures for the mitigation of the evils which to lem had unexpectedly developed themselves.

Mr. Thompson now found opponents in those should formerly been his co-laborers; but, ere long, many of those who had most strongly censu duct were the most zealous in seconding his florts. Amongst others, Lord Brougham, in Feb-mary, 1836, in the House of Lords and at Exeter that, 1836, in the House of Lords and at Exeter that armly advocated Mr. Thompson's plan for the inmediate termination of the apprenticeship; and Mr. Buxton also openly withdraw his opposid Mr. Buxton also openly withdr

to the measure, at a great meeting held in St. and public indignation, and the pressure from thost became so great, that the Ministers were issue instructions to the consider, to introduce bills into their respectof the term of apprenticeship; and in accolonial legislatures decreed the extincof the apprenticeship system on the day origi-named, the 1st of August, 1838. The labors h were thus brought to such a triumphant issue the most severe and exhausting of any Mr.

1834, the Congregational body in Englandsent putation, comprising the Rev. John Matheson, urbam, and the Rev. Andrew Reed, of Stepney, on, with fraternal greetings to their Congrega-brettren in America. Beyond the interchange acominational civilities, little practical benefit of from these somewhat pretentious proceedings. dea was good; but its execution was rather licial than otherwise to than otherwise to the cause of the slave, y tacit consent, was treated as a tabooed.

Such a mode of treating it had the virtua of taking slavery out of the category even of al, much less of mortal sins. It was not to be of that, if slavery was a malum in se, such faith-phets as Reed and Matheson would have beld pace concerning it. Neither was it likely that, ery was "the sum of all villanies," such high-ng divines would have accepted the honors and allies tendered to them by the President of a slavery government. A second deputation, con-ing of Drs. Cox and Hobey, was sent in 1835 from plists of Great Britain to their brethren in ca. The same guilty reticence on the subject very was again practised. It amounted to a viral document of classifications.

Upon his return to England, Dr. Cox published a a connection with his visit, in which he tra-the characters of the American Abolitionists. hompson immediately denounced the book, and caged its author to a public discussion concernate variety of its statements. This invitation predently declined, and the libellous matter was knot of the second edition of the work; but not well. Thompson had held two crowded and matter meetings, at which the conduct of the was unanimously consumed and present the conduct of the condu aco's scathing addresses upon the subject had

received a large circulation in the columns of the Patriot newspaper, the organ of the Evangelical

Dissenters.

In the same year, 1836, the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, came to this country, and sought
to divert attention from his own pro-slavery proclivities by the customary red-herring attempts to blacken the reputation of Mr. Garrison and his co-laboren the reputation of Mr. Garrison and his co-laborers. Mr. Thompson immediately challenged the libeller in a public discussion as to the truth of his statements, which challenge was accepted; and the contest, which took place in the chapel of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw at Glasgow, had a most beneficial influence in drawing a greater amoust of public attention to the noble cause of the American Abolitionists than it had ever received before. The audience pronounced almost unanimously, that Mr. Thompson had successfully refuted the Kentucky divine's accusa-

years; but he never swerved in his allegiance to the cause, and never omitted alegitimate opportunity of rendering it service.

vet, with the utmost frugality, his remuneration barely sufficed to enable him to live what is called "from hand to mouth." Those who know him intimately are aware that one of the elements of his character, which has enabled him to maintain an unshaken adherence to principle, is his utter indifference to pecuniary considerations, and his happy constitutional ability to comply with the Apostolic injunction—
"Having food and raiment, let us therewith be considered and raiment, let us therewith the considered and raiment, let us the raiment and raim tent." Indeed, there are many of his friends who consider that he carries this indifference to a fault.

the nousehold; and, however ethical philosophers may discourse, with Platonic indifference, about a state of dependence being a condition of happiness, there is no getting over the hard fact that a settled income relieves a man from a load of painful anxiety concerning his loved ones, however terrestrial and firstless to postion may be faithless the notion may be.

faithless the notion may be.

Mr. Thompson was now without any engagement, or visible means for the future subsistence of himself and family. In this critical juncture, as though selected for his special temptation, he was sent for by some of the most influential personages in the realm, by whom the offer was made to him of an income of no less than £1,000 a year in perpetuicy, secured either upon freehold estate or the funds, and an immediate seat in Parliament, if he would consent to advocate the cause of what was called "Protection to

Mr. Thompson found the Indian branch of the aborgines question so absorbing, that he determined for a time to apply himself exclusively to it. In six lectures most valuable, on British India, which he delivered at Manchester shortly afterwards, he pointed out the immense resources of that country for cotton cultivation especially, and the reflex influence which the development of those resources would have upon

and especially the sinful position of the churches in relation to the cause of the slave. So pleased were the people of Edinburgh with the speeches of Mr. the enemy—worth more than argosies, more than victories on the field, because it is the prophecy of good breathing out of the uncorrupted heart of Humanity

(To be continued.)

#### RECEPTION MEETING IN HONOR OF

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

Phonographically reported by Jas. M. W. YERBINTON. GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., the distinguished Britnounced almost unanimously, that Mr. Thompson had successfully refuted the Kentucky divine's accusations against the American Anti-Slavery Society. Thanks were also voted to Mr. Thompson for his masterly exposure of the enormous wickedness and abounding evils of American slavery. The lecture published and widely circulated at the time contained the most terrible revelations, proved by authentic documents, of the guilty complicity of the churches of America in the sin of Southern slavery, which had ever been given to the world. side on the occasion, a very general desire was felt by had ever been given to the world.

From the middle of 1838 until 1844-5, Mr. Thompson's exertions on behalf of the American Anti-Slaspet and honor; and the result was, that long before spect and honor; and the result was, that long before son's exertions on benail of the American are intervery Society became less systematic, and more intervery society became less systematics. inch of space was occupied, and hundreds turned away from the doors, unable to find even standing rendering it service.

In the year 1839, his fidelity to principle was subjected to another severe test. He had now been laboring in the cause of the slave for eight years; and room. In point of numbers, intelligence, and high tude to Mr. Thompson has seldom been equalled in this city, and never, we are safe in saying, excelled. The first balcony and the platform (which had been

At twenty minutes before eight o'clock, the Gov ernor with Mr. Thompson, and the Committee of Ar-But, nevertheless, the most stoical parent must be painfully conscious that with an increasing family comes an augmented expenditure for the support of the household; and, however ethical philosophers kerchiefs, and every demonstration of welcome and delight. As His Excellency rose to make the opening ness, and it was some time before his voice could be heard. At length quiet was restored, and he proceeded to speak as follows :-

advocate the cause of what was called "Protection to native industry;" that is to say, divesting the proposition of its plausible disguise, if he would devote his powers to the support of the corn-laws, and to counteracting the influence of the free trade organization. peal of the corn laws, enlarging the market abroad for dwhich Cobden and Bright were at the head, and which had not long been established. At that time the subject was new to the general public mind, and a man might readily have been beguiled by the seeming patriotism of protecting native industry into a wrong course of action. Mr. Thompson asked for time to investigate the subject, which he had not done previously; and at the appointed period returned to his would-be retainers with the answer, that, having examined the subject in all its bearings, he had come to the conclusion that the existing bread tax was opposed alike to the laws of God and the welfare of his countrymen, and ought, therefore, to be repealed. countrymen, and ought, therefore, to be repealed. by the violence of the assault. And when, with the Thus a second time in his life, although a comparatively poor man in temporal circumstances, he rejected fortune and legislative honors rather than home, and poisoning public opinion abroad, he rerejected fortune and registative homors rather than sacrifice principle; and yet his labors for the AntiCorn-Law League, to which reference will hereafter be made, were entirely gratuitous. Such is the man whom some of his mendacious enemies have represented as a sordid worshipper of Mammon.

In the same year, he consented to lecture for the the same year, he consented to lecture for the the same year, he consented to lecture for the the same year, he consented to lecture for the the same year, he consented to lecture for the the same year, he consented to lecture for the the same year, he consented to lecture for the the same year, he consented to lecture for the the same year, he consented to lecture for the the same year. In the same year, he consented to lecture for the Aborigines Protection Society, founded for the purpose of resisting the aggressions of so-called Christian settlers upon the native populations in the vicinity of our colonies. This association, which is in fact an anti-slavery society in another form, has been productive of a large amount of good, especially to the tribes on the continent of Africa. Its present Secretary is Mr. Thompson's son-in-law, Mr. F. W. Chesson, who married Miss Amelia Thompson.

Mr. Thompson found the Indian branch of the aborigines question so absorbing, that he determined for

cultivation especially, and the reflex influence which the development of those resources would have upon the abolition of American slavery. These lectures created a considerable sensation in Lancashire; but, unhappily, it ended in sensation. Had the suggestions which Mr. Thompson then made, regarding the development of the cotton-growing resources of India, been wisely acted upon, our mills would not now have been closed, and our industrious laborers in the north of England would not have been, as they are now, half-starved.

Bright and the Union cause.

Our meeting to-night is a just recognition of the character and the services of Mr. Thompson, and of those illustrious Englishmen who, in Parliament and in private life, by voice and pen and social influence, have maintained the American name abroad, opposing the emissaries of secession, slavery, and armed rebellion against the Union Cause. also our gratitude as well to Bright and Cobden, In 1840, an important anti-slavery gathering took place in London, under the title of "The World's all the shining roll of brilliant names, all the thouplace in London, under the title of "The World's Convention." This assembly was attended by delegates from all parts of the civilized globe, and amongst others by Mr. Garrison, as representative of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The general proceedings were of 'the usual character; but a peculiar feature of interest arose in the claim of certain female delegates, also sent by that Society, to sit and vote in the Convention, on equal terms with the men. Mr. Garrison and Mr. Thompson, who was a delegate from Edinburgh, of which city be was then a resident strenuously supported the claims of the ladies; which, however, were voted down by a large majority of the meeting.

Upon the occasion of this second visit to Great Britain, Mr. Garrison, in company with Mr. Thompson, Mr. Charles Lenox Remond, and the late Mr. Nathaniel P. Rogers, held meetings in various parts son, Mr. Charles Lenox Remond, and the late Mr. Nathaniel P. Rogers, held meetings in various parts of the kingdom, laying before the public the then position of the Aboliton question. The speeches delivered upon that occasion did much to enlighten the minds of the community upon various points, and especially the sinful position of the churches in relation to the cause of the slave. So related to their simple, many and invisible No. to all menaces and all seductions of

forgive the vagaries of some of those, who, by prescripthe 20th of May, 1863, in presenting the Massachu-England,-both in peace,-vieing with each other in their grand careers of beneficence and glory, their peothe nations. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Thompson, as the friend of popular rights in your own country, as the enlightened and eloquent advocate of liberal principles and equal rights, as the friend of our republican institutions and universal lib erty, as a tireless, fearless and powerful defender be fore the British public of the rights, the honor of our nationality, and of our Union cause, and for all the good and noble service you have rendered them, with the hearty gratitude of sincere men to an honest friend, we give you a warm right hand, and bid you welcome (Enthusiastic applause.)

By the blessing of Heaven, supported by a conscious ess of the right, consoled by the hope of our opening future, comforted by the opinion of mankind, returning now to its balance, where once was disturbed the equity of the scale, we mean by justice and our own ht arms to restore the American Union, rebuilding the Temple of our Liberty on foundations as everlast ing as the law of God, fitted to withstand the shocks d the decays of time. (Great applause.)

Mr. Thompson, I propose now to present you and this audience each to the other. (Loud cheers.) Speak for their hearts wait for the eloquence of your lips ! Speak-speak now-for to-day is fulfilled before our eyes the prophecy of the seer-poet of New England,-

"Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again, The eternal years of God are hers; While Error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers."

The appropriateness of these familiar lines was a nce recognized by the vast audience, and as His Excellency delivered the first line, they emphasized is with the most enthusiastic cheering, which was renewed, and intensified, if possible, as the Governor con-

Mr. Thompson, on rising in response to the address of the Governor, was received with three times three hearty cheers, the great company standing as they cheered; the ladies expressing their welcome with ra diant smiles and the waving of handkerchiefs, and thus heightening the joyful enthusiasm. These demonstrations of welcome having at last ceased, Mr. Thompson proceeded to address the audience as follows:-

SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. May it please your Excellency, -Citizens of Boston, -La-dies and Gentlemen:

When, in my own country, I have been called, in the discharge of a solemn duty, to contend with those who have misrepresented or traduced the institutions and people of this country, in whatever else I may have been wanting, I have always felt both courage and confidence;—courage, because I knew that the cause I have been redeemed. (Prolonged applause.) Need I But how different is my position to-night !-called upon to acknowledge a reception far beyond my deserts, and to express my acknowledgments in the presence how they have distinguished themselves, in comme of this magnificent assembly, composed of approving and partial friends, instead of, as heretofore, ignorant. interested, or prejudiced opponents. Through all my life, so far as it has been a public one, I have been used to warfare. I have lived continually in the attinually with great abuses and with great ignorance the result of those abuses. How, then, shall I, however deeply penetrated with gratitude for the address to which you have listened, and for the reception by which it has been followed .- how shall I in snitable terms express the feelings of my heart? I might use the language of Othello, (slightly altered,) when he stood before the Venitian Senate-

"Rude am I in my speech,
And little blessed with the set phrase of peace;
For I have used my dearest action in the tented field;
And therefore little shall I grace my cause
By speaking for myself."

welcome, not only with gratitude as a compliment to myself personally, but because I believe I may interpret it to be an expression of your kindly feelings to-

all its blessings, and establish slavery with all its guilt that you have thrown open your broad lands to the

For the sake of these innumerable friends of the ernor, and for your Commonwealth, the admiration them across the Atlantic, to keep alive those who an Union, supporters of that cause in which are and the gratitude of my country. I refer to the speech involved the fortunes of mankind, we can forget and delivered by His Excellency, Governor Andrew, on tion, are reckoned among the great. We hall the com-ing day when England and America, America and depart for the South. (Applance.) I repeat his words because they are emphatic, because they are historical, offices of mutual good will, shall pursue in concord because they are prophetic; because, also, they reflect honor alike upon your Chief Magistrate, and upon the ples both happy, prosperous, free and honored of all people by whom he is so worthily supported. Gov. Andrew, in that remarkable address, used the following language :-

"One circumstance pertaining to the composition of the 54th regiment, exceptional in its character when compared with anything we have yet seen before, gives to this hour an interest and importance, solemn and yet grand, because the occasion marks an era in the history of the war, of the Commonwealth, of the country, and of humanity. I need not dwell upon the fact that the enlisted men constituting the rank and file of the 54th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers are drawn from a race not hitherto connected with the forthe 54th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers are drawn from a race not hitherto connected with the fortunes of the war. And yet I cannot forbear to allude to the circumstance, because I can but contemplate it for a brief moment, since it is uppermost in your thoughts, and since this regiment, which for many months has been the desire of my own heart, is present now before this vast assembly of friendly citizens of Massachusetts, prepared to vindicate by its future, as it has already begun to do by its brief history of camp-life here, to vindicate in its own person, and in the presence, I trust, of all who belong to it, the character, the manly character, the zeal, the manly seal of the colored citizens of Massachusetts, and of those other States which have cast their lot with ours. (Applause.)

I owe to you, Mr. Commander, and to the officers who, associated with you, have assisted in the formation of this noble corps, composed of men selected from among their fellows for fine qualities of manhod; I owe to you, sir, and to those of your associates who united with me in the original organization of this body, the heartiest and most emphatic expression of my cordial thanks. I shall follow you, Mr. Commander, your officers and your men, with a friendly and personal solicitude, to say nothing of official care, which can hardly be said of any other corps which has marched from Massachusetts. My own personal honor, if I have any, is identified with yours. I stand or fall as a man and a magistrate with the rise or fall in the history of the 54th Massachusetts regiment. (Applause.) I pledge not only in behalf of myself, but of all those whom I have the honor to represent to-day, the utmost generosity, the utmost kindness, the utmost devotion of hearty love, not only for the cause, but for you that represent it. We will follow your fortunes in the camp and in the field, with the anxious eyes of brethren and the proud hearts of citizens.

Whatever may be said, Mr. Commander, of any other flag which has ever kissed the sunlight, or been borne on any field, I have the pride and honor to be able to declare before you, your regiment and these witnesses, that, from the beginning up till now, the State colors of Massachusetts have never been surrendered to any foe. (Cheers.) The 54th now holds in possession this sacred charge in the performance of their duties as citizen soldiers. You will never part with that flag so long as a splinter of the staff or a with that flag so long as a splinter of the staff or a thread of its web remains within your grasp." (Ap-

These were brave words; solemn words; prophetic words; words full of hope, and confidence, and faith. had to plead was just; and confidence, because I knew refer to the character, and conduct, and death of that that my facts and arguments were incontrovertible. gallant man into whose hand, on that day, he placed those colors? Need I refer to the daring and devotion of the troops who were then sent forth, or remind you with another regiment of a similar character that soon followed them, on the shores of South Carolina and the peninsula of Florida? I need not. To the honor and glory of Massachusetts will it be said that she was the first State to set the example, with His Excellency nosphere of contention. I have had to contend conmaking the injured race the redeemers of those with whom they were identified. (Prolonged applause.) Now, the negro is not only a man but a citizen; and not only a man and a citizen, but a patriotic soldier (Applause.)

"Now the stern victim spurus his iron load, And claims the image back his God bestowed; Bright in his eye the fire of freedom burns, And as the slave departs, the man return."

(Loud applause.) This noble act of your Governo (and equally your act, for it has received your sanction and applause) has excited the admiration and won the thanks of the people of the country I represent, and will be recorded to his and your lasting honor.

Your Excellency, and ladies and gentlemen, if time permitted, there are some things that I would like to say on behalf of the dear land that gave me birth. ards thousands of fellow-laborers in Great Britain, I would like to express, in justice to millions of my and an act of homage, not so much to the man as to the countrymen, their sense of the obligations under great principle of which he has had the honor to be the which they have been laid to America; to confess umble but earnest exponent. (Applause.)

Pardon me if I confess to some feeling of pride on it may be, into which they have been betrayed durthat in showing kindness to me, you recognize the sa-credness of the cause which first brought me to your shores. To-day Massachusetts stands by the princi-ples of 1776—those principles which it was "the head by the yould deplore, and how earnestly they are and front of my offending" to declare in 1834. (Ap- seeking to avert, any collision between the two kindplause.) Massachusetts is herself again; and in the cause of human rights, without respect of color, is send-ous action for the good of mankind at large. ing her heroes to the field, her statesmen to the Senate, (Cheers.) Believe me, sir, we are grateful to Ameriand her martyrs to their bloody graves. Massachusetts ca. We are conscious that we owe America a mighty has to-day her Sumner and her Wilson in Washington, debt for benefits received at your hands. You have (enthusifistic applause,) her Garrison and her Phillips in been the chief source of the greatness of our com-Boston, (renewed applause,) and her John A. Andrew in the State House, (continued applause,) supported by the moral and political power, combined with the utmost material resources, of the Commonwealth. I learn for that. We thank you still more that you have affrom your official records that since treason commenced forded a home, employment, and competence to milits foul and wicked work to overthrow the Union, with lions of our poor, who have come hither (applause); and horrors upon its ruins, seventy-five thousand six and that you have recently made a munificent offer hundred of the sons of Massachusetts have gone forth to to mankind at large, that if they will come here and crush the execrable and black-hearted rebellion, and to restore the Union to more than its pristine majesty, cost. (Applause.) We thank you, sir, and ladies strength and beauty. To-day I am the guest of this and gentlemen, for the relief which once and again

lant corps she has enlisted and equipped for the war, has done honor to herself by enrolling two regiments composed of men, of that race whose wrongs are about to we never shall forget what you did when Ireland was posed of men, of that race whose wrongs are about to be redressed in the processes of that chastisement which the enemies of human freedom and their country have justly brought upon themselves. (Loud applause.) And here I will ask your permission (and I crave forgiveness of your Chairman for doing so) to make reference to an event which created the deepest interest in England, and won at once for your Gov-

were suffering in consequence of the stoppage of our supply of cotton. We thank you for sending us the Griswold;" for although that vessel sailed from ings and good wishes of the people of all the loyal States in America; and I bring the thanks of the people of Great Britain for that seasonable and liberal donation. (Applause.) We are not insensible, either, to the kindness and hospitality with which our countrymeh of any distinction are ever treated on these shores. We have followed our public men and men of letters across the Atlantic, and have witnessed the cordiality with which in every instance they have been received. This appreciation of those whom we appreciate is most gratifying, and demands our grateful acknowledgments. To the people of America we owe our thanks for the respect and affectionate regard in which the gracious lady who fills the throne of England is held by the universal people of the Republic. (Loud cheers.) I beg your Excellency, and you, ladies and gentlemen, to allow me—one of her Majes-ty's most attached subjects—to express my gratitude for the reference to Queen Victoria which was made in the opening address, and so warmly and enthusiastically received. In my own name, and in that of the British people, I would express the gratitude so deep ly felt, for the loving reception you gave to the Heir Apparent on his visit to your shores-a reception every where the same, save in that part of the country blighted and corrupted by the pestilence of slavery (Cheers.)

While I would not withhold the acknowledgments that are due to America for the many and large benefits which England has derived from the connection, so neither would I hesitate to admit that, in some respects, we have done you wrong; but I would venture to ask that the errors we have committed be laid to the charge of those who are the guilty parties, and not be imputed to those of my countrymen who are blameless. Bear in mind that the great mass of the people of Great Britain are unrepresented; that six millions of adult males—the source of our wealth, strength and greatness-are destitute of the franchise, and are without representation, either in the parliament or in the press. I speak of that portion of the press read in this country. To know the sentiments of the great body of our people, it is necessary that you should read their own organs, or that you should visit us, and know us as we are. The true British people are not the enemies of America, but admire, respect and love America. (Cheers.) If you would see the proof, behold it in the steadfastness with which they have stood by the North through all its trials and vicissitudes, in spite of all efforts to alienate and pervert them. (Cheers.) See the evidence of their fidelity in the heroic conduct of our Lancashire operatives, who, in the midst of their idleness and starvation,-caused by the blockade of the Southern ports,-said, "We are willing to suffer, we are willing to wait, if through our privations and pangs may be wrought out the restoration of the Union and the desiring the downfall of this Republic, the true people of England desire nothing more fervently than the maintenance of your form of government, the preservation of your free institutions, and your fidelity, inviolate, to the great cardinal democratic principle upon which your independence was established. (Applause.)

There are papers circulating throughout Great Britain, varying in their weekly circulation from 250,000 copies to 10,000 or 5000, which have, during the whole of the last three years, nobly and ably advocated the cause of Union and Freedom in this country. (Applause.) But, unfortunately, you see public opinion reflected in papers that really do not represent the people of England. High priced papers, like the Times, the Post, and the Herald, not only do not represent the people, but are notoriously the ene mies of the elevation and progress of the people. Take the leading journal, so-called—the Times. That paper has been the systematic opponent of every re form, during the last half century. It never advocated any reform until it became popular. It opposed the abolition of the slave trade; opposed the abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts; opposed the emanci-pation of the Catholics; opposed the reform of the House of Commons; opposed the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly; opposed the emancipation of the slaves of the West India Colonies; opposed the abolition of the corn laws. It has systematically opposed every reform in its infancy and early stages; but has as invariably advocated every reform when it became popular. (Laughter.) Before the outbreak of the rebellion, nothing could more correctly describe the state of things in the North than the articles which appeared from time to time in the Times newspaper. When South Carolina seceded from the Union, which she did about the 20th of December, 1860, the Times came out with an article which gave the clearest and most truthful exhibition of the whole question, as between the North and the South. "The North," it said, "is fighting for freedom and free discussion. The South is fighting for slavery, and represses free discussi by the tar-barrel and the pine-fagot." A little while, and it changed its tone, and commenced pouring forth daily torrents of vituperation upon the people of the North. It sent correspondents here, who, with an in-genious malignity I have never seen exceeded, and rarely equalled, wholly mirrepresented the true state of things here. Take a recent proof of this. The Times, during the election in Ohio, when Vallandigham and Brough were the candidates for Governor in that State, had two correspondents in this country— one in New York, and another in Cincinnati. Just on the eve of that election, the Times correspondent i New York wrote a letter to his employers in London, saying that he knew the Government of the United States intended to exercise all the influences in its power to return the Republican candidate; that it would use means the most unscrupulous; that it would have recourse to bribery and intimidation, and,

RLEANS.

inowing that you, paper, take a live-recedimen of New resting they may who say that the care of himself, in the city of New residents thereof, a learn, on consultant twelve thousand the control of their intelli-

y to say, that so a brighter record mount of taxable d people of New a yearly tax, was estimated at over

Wendell Phil-what land means : pt standing on the right colored Pro-aving a congrega-A large number and, of course, at-city. St. James, shionable, and has

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e four or five pub be lately freed col-schools, under the kney, of Vermont, esults to the origigiments organized 1st Native Regicompetent for the igh the strength of

mpelled to resign; had shown to the and fighting men, Hudson. Captains eutenants, are now Louisiana Native in their positions, ntinued assaults of satisfaction of exd disciplined than Captain Ingraham Ison, and who was ess) told me in the n, that he has had prejudice, than he a from a man who, Hudson, was pro any of Caillaux, at sidence of Captain ing of the 1st Louiit was with balls, I the blood-stains of

in his arms. Prety! Captain Cail-Captain Ingraham, ying his men, and from the Governthis State, on the y, the Union delew before the people and Michael Hahn dates for the gubertted from the fact, re very desirous of ve franchise. They n (or Copperbe nna, though a free than in the palmy

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New England June

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ROOMS,

I will mention another instance of the unfairness

the Times. On a particular morning I received two daily papers. One was the "leading journal"; the other was a newspaper which I cannot allude to without saying that, throughout the present great struggle. t has taken the most enlightened views of the Amer can question, has displayed the most accurate and intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the country, has been the boldest and most uncompromising advocate of emancipation, and has been the most able exponent and generous defender of the measures of Mr. Lincoln. and the object sought by the people of the North in the prosecution of the war. That paper is the Star. ud applause.) A mail had arrived from America and, as was my wont, I read very carefully and anxjously the news which it brought. I found by the Star newspaper that the Federal armies in the South had gained, in several places, a number of very decided advantages. I then turned to the Times, which, in addition to the telegrams that come to the associated press in London, has a correspondent of its own, who always sends special telegrams to that paper. 1 found that the Times had substituted the telegrams of its own correspondent for those sent to the press generally, and that, in the report of what had transpi in America, it had suppressed in seven instances the advantages that had accrued to the Federal party in the South. I am here prepared to say, and in presence of the Times correspondents to prove my assertion, that there has been, throughout this war, as far as the correspondents of the Times are concerned, systematic suppression of the truth, and a misrepre sentation of the state of things in this country calculated greatly to mislead the people of England. You will bear in mind, therefore, that that paper, as well as many others, neither gives you correct information of the state of mind of the people of England, nor gives to us in England a correct idea of the state of things

If you want a proof of the dishonesty of the Times you have only to turn to the very interesting corre spondence which has recently taken place between that paper and a gentleman whose name has been mentioned with honor by the Governor, and received with applause by you. Mr. Cobden, (applause,) generously, on behalf of Mr. Bright, (loud cheers.) called on the editor of the Times to substantiate an assertion which he had made to the disadvantage of Mr. Bright. In the course of that correspondence, you will find the proof furnished that the Times is capable, not only of misrepresenting and maligning America, but holding up to odium and attempting the ruin of the best and most patriotic of our public men in England.

Again, I would ask you to judge leniently of the people of England, in consequence of the vast efforts that have been made by the confederate party there to mislead them, and represent the state of things in this country otherwise than it is. The Federal party in England, or at least such Americans as have been in England during this war, have taken scarcely any measures to dispel the delusion prevailing, to a great extent, in the English mind. They have left it to the friends of America, who were Englishmen, to do that work, deeming it more discreet and fitting to remain passive. But it has not been so with the secession party in England. Their agents have traversed every part of our land. They have employed wealth with out stint, for the purpose of influencing the press, and securing the cooperation of such as were likely to serve their cause. I have here with me to night a pamphlet which has been scattered broadcast throughout the country, and which contains as great a number of false statements as were ever compressed within the same number of pages. Let me give you a specimen of the sort of information which the secessionists have furnished to the people of England. My extracts shall be very brief indeed. They describe the Republican through a strong central government, at the subjugation of the States. "The South knew," they say, "that if the Republican party gained power, free trade, State rights, and everything like a just and right constitutional policy would be out of the question. The Republicans meant to get the South into their power, and dispose of them as they might find convenient. They were bent on sacrificing the South and West to their own manufacturing and trading interests. The only security of the South against absolute enslavement was in secession. They had no choice but either to allow themselves to be plundered by high protective tariffs, insulted by hostile legislation, ruined by fanatical invasions, and deprived of their constitutional rights, or take themselves quickly away, and form a government and commonwealth The Northerners were anxious to extend their power over Mexico, Cuba, and, in fact, over the whole two American continents. They had also an eye to Canada. They had threatened to take it, and they meant in time to execute their threat. The Southerners have done right in rebuking and resisting the arrogan dictation and outrageous injustice of the North, and have done no more than they had a right to do, and no more, in fact, than it was their duty to do."

Now, these are but samples of the statements made and scattered throughout the whole of our country by the confederates, or by those laboring in their be half; and with these, and a multitude of similar state ments, we have had to deal. As I observed in this place a few nights ago, it has been my chief business and equally my delight as it was my duty, to go through England and refute these statements, and at the same time to challenge those who had made ther to meet me on the public platform, and, if they could, support them. (Applause.) This I have done of my own motion, voluntarily, unsustained by any society without any conference with any party, either in that country or in this; for I have held no connection with any association whatever, save such as I have mysel had some share in forming. (Applause.)

Well, sir, this is the work I and others have had t do; and can you wonder that, the secessionists being in possession of the field,-having, even before South Carolina took herself out of the Union, already secur ed, to a large extent, the cooperation of the publi writers in our journals,-can you wonder, I say, that the people were in a state of uncertainty as to wha real policy and what were the real objects of the people of the North? But how stands the case now, sir ? I will venture to say that no confeders agent can obtain a peaceful hearing in any part of England. (Loud and long-continued applause.) Just before I left England, the Southern Independence A on, in Manchester, supported by a few rich mer and employing several agents, determined upon risk ing a public meeting, and they accordingly engage the Free Trade Hall—a building larger than thismaking a deposit of twenty guineas, or about one hun dred dollars of your money. To ascertain the pro-abilities of success, it sent out several pilot balloons, the shape of small sectional meetings; but (although the Union and Emancipation Society took no m sures of a hostile character) every one was a failure nor were the agents they sent to these meetings able to obtain a hearing. The consequence was, they for feited their deposit, and have yet to hold their first successful great public meeting in England. (Loud

people there of the state of affairs in this country; for, sing them at their concert. All unaccustomed as I the United Kingdom which has not been penetrated took the task; and with the words which I wrote by those who have employed themselves spontaneous-ly, on behalf of the Northern States of the Union. Do which I believe they brought to America, and sang not let it be imagined, sir, that, in showing kindness bere also-I will conclude my address. One of thes to me, you recognize a solitary instance of generous devotion to your cause in the hour of your nation's ca- Queen," and the other to one of your own n lamity. No, sir, I reckon myself among the humblest airs, which you will presently recognize. laborers in the field. We have, in every part of our alteration of a single word, I would apply them to the kingdom, gentlemen endowed with powers of elo-quence and of argument, who are indefatigably en-ly pray that they may soon be fulfilled. The lines gaged in informing and directing the minds of the we people of our country in regard to the condition of things in America. We have, too, a Union and Emancipation literature of the most varied and extensive kind. I exhibited in this hall, a week ago, nearly a score of large placards, which we have been in the habit of posting upon the walls. Those were but specimens. And in addition to such means of inform the people, we have scattered tracts, and pamphlets, and bound volumes, by the hundreds and the thousands. The consequence is that our people now are informed upon this question. And what is their present state of mind? They are, ladies and gentlemen, with you-with you! (Great applause.) They are with you, because they believe that the objects at which you are now aiming are not simply political, but also philanthropic. They believe now, (what they doubted before,) that Union means Emancipation. (Prolonged applause.)

Let me give you a short extract from a speech delivered on the first of this month by the respected President of the Manchester Union and Emancipation So ciety, Thomas Bayley Potter, Esq., a gentleman of the noblest sentiments, and of very considerable influence in that large city. A few days before the meeting at which he spoke was held, the confederates had had a tea party in Manchester, and this meeting to which I allude was called for the purpose of answering such speeches as might be made at that soirce. Mr. Potter

"The members of the association had reason to con-gratulate themselves on the change which had taken place in public opinion during the last twelve months, in both the daily and periodical press. This was owing to the labors of the societies in London and Manchesto the labors of the societies in London and Atlancheter. A marvellous change, too, had taken place in the
tone of the gentlemen connected with the Southern
Independence Association. Formerly, they did not
care much about the negro; but now, they were ful
of sympathy with him in his bonds. The Southern
sympathizers in England now acknowledged that siavery wear foul blot upon the face of the South which sympathizers in England now acknowledged that slavery was a foul blot upon the face of the South, which must be removed, but that independence was the only method of eradicating it. The friends of the North must stand by their motto—'Union and Emancipation'—and residence of the North must stand by their motto—'Union and Emancipation'—and residence. must stand by their motion. Onto and Lamacipation — and anion as the way to emancipation. The war waging in America was one between labor amprivilege, between aristocratic and democratic principal ples; it involved the security of constitut ents, the progress of civilization, and the exte of popular rights all the world over. Such was the view taken of the question by the working classes of Great Britain, and the most reflecting minds in the country. The maintenance of the Union and the abntry. The maintenance of the Union and the action of slavery would give dignity to labor, and se

These were the words of Mr. Potter, President of

the Society. I need not tell you that one great source of satisfaction which the people of England have in contemplating what they believe to be your certain victory over your rebellious fellow-citizens at the South, is the people of the North are now generally convinced, as many in England have long been, that you have been cherishing amongst you that which cannot coëx ist with the extension of those great principles upon which your independence was founded. In a word, the people of England now recognize, as among the objects sought by this war, the utter extermination of the institution of slavery. (Loud applause.) Sir, when I first came to your country, it was as an humble missionary, to contribute, in however small a degree, towards the creation of a public sentiment that, n its progress, development and triumph, should banish that institution from your land. Ever since then I have read your history, and have studied with care the course your country has taken. I have always been persuaded that slavery was the great, the only cause of the serious disagreements between the various sections. I have seen how it marred even your Declaration itself; that the spirit of slavery, in the Convention that adopted that Declaration, prevented the appearance in it of that earnest and solemn disapproval of the slave trade which was inserted by Thomas Jefferson in his original draft. I have seen with regret that slavery had entrenched itself even it your Constitution; and that when your Union was formed-a Union intended by those who formed it to us; but the people of England and America are essenbe indissoluble-it contained within itself contrary and irreconcilable elements. I have also seen that a time must come when either slavery would banish freedom, or freedom would utterly annihilate slavery. (Applause.) I have seen, from year to year, the evil entailed by slavery upon your country; how it debauched your politics; how it poisoned your literature; how it corrupted your commerce; how at last it threatened to become universal and everlasting :and now, when, by a suicidal act on the part of the South, they have made this institution your enemy, a public enemy, the enemy of the life of your country, with all the interests that you prize most, I see that this mighty people is gathering up its strength, is feeling like Samson of old for the pillars of this blood-stained temple of oppression, and I believe they will presently bring it tumbling and crashing to the earth. (Loud applause.) In this great work be assured, we in England wish you God-speed; but we ask, we implore you, for your own sake, and for the sake of the world, to make thorough work. (Enthusiastic applause.) Leave not a fibre in the soil! Follow the advice of a distinguished New York Democrat, and "drive the ploughshare deep, and drive it through." (Applause.)

We trust, too, that in the midst of this struggle you will not forget, nor fail to uphold, the great distinguishing principle of your nation-the grand, the dis tinguishing principle of Democracy. (Applause.) been many prognostications and many prophecies, (the wish being father to the thought.) respecting the issue of this great struggle. I have myself no fear of the result; but if there were any pos sibility that you might be induced, during this conflict to depart from that great and vital principle on which your government has hitherto been based, I should deeply deplore the possibility, and would urge you with all the emphasis I could employ, to stand true to that principle. I believe you will, and I also believe that not only will your Union be restored, but that you will hereafter form a Union and a Government far stronger and more glorious, and far more perma nent than any that could have existed so long as slave ry remained a tolerated evil among you. (Applause.)

While I remain in this country, I shall watch with the deepest interest the progress of events. If, with hum of industry no longer to be heard; our mechan the strength that I am able to command, and the hum- ics to be out of work, our ships to rot at our wharves, ble ability which has been given to me, I can in any way promote the great objects in which you are engaged, I shall cheerfully put my best energies at your all over the land. Well, our bankruptcy is witnesse disposal (lond applause); and shall feel amply re- in the fact that our national securities have never warded by the consciousness that I have done anything sought a market, but are sought by every market, at here to serve the cause of the American Union and the a high premium; our spindles are as busy as ever emancipation of the American slave. (Renewed ap-

dress this magnificent assembly at any further length. more pt seperous, happy, or con I will therefore merely relate an incident that occur- home condition; and if there have been bread riots, red some nineteen years ago, and then sit down. In any little school-boy can tell whether they were Nor 1846, our country was visited by a band of New Eng- or South of Mason and Dixon's line. (Applause. it," (laughter,) as one of your poets said. At that attempt to pay for the necessaries of life in confedent time, a dark cloud was upon the western horizon.

There was a controversy between the nations respectlug grass w uld have grown in the streets of the
lug the Oregon boundary; and when this band of
South, but for the fact that the Union armies have in London, in Her Majesty's Concert Room in Hano Sir, the people have willed the Union of the State

ring the past two years, there has been no part of was to the work of writing verses, I cheerfully underverses was to be sung to the tune of "

> Oh may the human races Heaven's message soon embrace Good will to man ! Hushed be the battle's sound, And o'er the earth around May love and peace abound Through ev'ry land ! Oh then shall come the glorious day, When swords and spears shall per And brothers John and Jonathan The kindest thoughts shall cherish;

When Slavery no more shall fill With angry darts our quiver, But Englishmen with Yankees dwell On the great Columbia river ! Then let us haste these bonds to knit,

And in the work be handy,

With YANKER DOODLE DANDY Mr. Thompson took his seat amid the most vecife a cheering, which continued for some consideral When silence was again restored, the Presiden troduced as the next speaker, Hon. N. B. BRYANT of Boston, formerly of New Hampshire, and tor two

That we may blend, God save the Queen.

SPEECH OF HON. N. B. BRYANT.

years Speaker of the House of Representatives of tha

May it please your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, at zens of Boston

During the early months of our great national calar ty, when all eyes were turned anxiously toward the East; and especially toward the people of Great Brit-ain, we watched with a pain too deep to find expression the malign influences that were at work in that coun try, in sympathy with those who had attempted to trike a fatal blow at the flag of our Union. We read with feelings approaching horror, the mendacious libels of the London Times. We looked anxiously, but in rain, for some expression of sympathy from the aris ocracy of the realm. We failed to find any friends, in our perilous position, among the crowned heads and espotic rulers of Europe; and we saw cherished, even on British soil, the emissaries of the South, who wer busy in instilling the poison of their libels into English ears. This was the state of things that we mourne with all the feelings of offended and sundered friend ship. We felt that the two nations were drifting from each other; that more than one Atlantic rolled between our shores; but we patiently waited, and we so learned that beneath the surging waves of this surface cean that divided us, which was tempest-tossed and orm-driven without, were the still currents of life, and that between the two nations themselves the electric spark of union and sympathy was constantly pass ng and repassing. (Loud applause.) We learned, in brief time, that there was an England, and an Eng ish people, for whom the London Times never spoke (renewed applause); who had no voice in Parliament place near the throne, but which was a great pe le-great in their majesty, their principles, their proud manity, their intelligence, and their patriotism (Applause.) With the people of England, from who we are proud to claim our origin,-with whom we are proud to claim kindred and sympathy,—the people of England, who with us derive their religion from non source, and bow with us at a common shrine -who have drunk with us from the same fountains o philosophy, and science, and art,-a people who be lieve with us on the great radical questions of human privilege, human rights, and human progress,-a peonle for whom Richard Cohden and John Reight hav uttered their voices, (applause.)-with such a people aving with us the same general destiny, pursuing with us the same grand mission in the world, full o the same enterprise, the same inventive genius, the indomitable energy and proud Angle-Saxon pluck-with such a people, America never can be at enmity. (Loud applause.) We may be disturbed by the intrigues of cabinets and by the false issues which s and protonded sta tially like two drops, that together form the rivulet: and it is to me the proudest moment of my life that I am permitted to witness this auspicious occasion, when between the distinguished representative of that sam English nation and our own eminent and beloved Ex ecutive of the Old Bay State, the hand of a cordial sympathy and friendship has been extended, that brings th two countries together, and cements them in a friendship that shall be eternal. (Loud applause.) You know that while our distinguished guest has been first and foremost among all the noble men of England in presenting to that country, and to the world, the great questions of human liberty and human rights, it is a ource of profound satisfaction that the state sagacious and patriotic Executive of the Old Bay State true to his office and true to his mission, has kept our proud old Commonwealth still far in the van of all the other States in the march of freedom and honor. (Loud applause.) You know with what alacrity he seized upon every means at the command of the State in for warding supplies, arms, munitions and troops to repe the threatened invasion, at the outbreak of this foul rebellion. (Applause.) You know that, with a human ity as broad as his statesmanship was sagacious, he ap prehended from the outset the depth, and length, and breadth of the great issue, and saw that it was a con test, not between different sections of our country, no merely between the men in arms, but between slavery and freedom, (applause;) and his humanity, his ph losonly and his statesmanship alike tanght him that in the nineteenth century, such a contest could only be doubtful when the people proved recreant to their

trust and to their duty. (Applause.) We have survived, representative of England, the endacity of the London Times (laughter and applause); we have extracted the virus of that poiso that was instilled into some classes in England by the nissaries of the South. We have survived all the calumnies and evil anguries that have been uttered against us on the other side of the water by our ene nies, and have realized the hopes of our friends (Applause.) We have outlived the predictions of our enemies on our own soil, that we were to become speedily a bankrupt nation; that we were to see Eng land and France enjoying a monopoly of the cotton trade, while our manufactories were to stop, and the our commerce to be driven from the ocean; and whi our mechanics are rewarded by higher prices the they have heretofore received; our agriculture was

I feel, sir, that my strength will not allow me to ad-"a nest of brothers with a sister in If there has been bankruptcy, let those answer wh

land from this unhappy disruption of your States is the should breathe a spirit of friendship and the greater knowledge which has been obtained by the kindness between the two peoples, that they might tution and inalienable right, -a people that, to say the from whose root we, a slip, were taken, in Cromwell's least, have kept pace with every other nation on the day, though foiled for a moment, is never beaten? globe in all that relates to civilization, population, Could they not trust their own blood? It was indeed wealth, intelligence and invention, -who have, I might a sad hour. But the greater our gratitude! We wealth, intelligence and invention, -who have, I might say, out-run every nation upon the land and out-sailed them on the sea, and have met them without dishonor on every land and every sea where their progress has been impeded or their rights contested-this to be conquered! And by whom? By inferior numinferior intelligence, inferior wealth, inferior right! I should not say by inferior right, your Excel- lishman to know is America. Among the few who lency, but by infernal wrong against everlasting right. knew us there was one whose experience, in two visits, A people, a free Republic, with man's immutable rights now glittering in every star that forms the galaxy of its flag, will not go down at the bidding of a axy of its flag, will not go down at the bidding of a mind of the people;—one man fortunate above all othmob, who attempt to reverse the world's most cherished maxims by founding a despotism, with slavery for best of all positions to know a country—outside of its ed maxims by founding a despotism, with slavery for its corner-stone. I appeal to the sacred pen of History to refute this daring profanation! 1 ask, amid all the nations, for an example of this impious achievement. I find in the records of the buried past, the evidence that mankind has been constantly growing all Englishmen, this man had the greatest wrongs to towards the sun; that the people have been gradually remember. There was one whose lips might have elevated, by the gradual development of government; that liberty and right have become more general, slavery and wrong more exceptional, until, in this day of trymen, "I have reason to think that the North will the nineteenth century, which I might call the millennial day of government, Universal Emancipation has become the watchword of the nations-alike among with magnanimous faith, he trod his own experience the valleys of Italy, amid the snows of Russia, and in under his feet, and flung down the gauntlet to all this, the land of Washington. (Applause.) I know, your Excellency, we all know, that on one

> one time; that there was great doubt entertained by even good men, who styled themselves conservatives, as to the policy of a certain grand and overshadow. ing measure of the administration. I refer, of course, to the President's Emancipation Proclamation. that doubt has long since been dispelled. It was said that it stood in the way of a restored Union. Events have proved that it was the pillar of fire by night gladly the decision. (Applause.) that led to a restored Union. Events have demon strated that on no other possible basis, by no other nceivable theory known to statesmen, could this Union be permanently restored, except by removing from the nation itself the cause of the rebellion, so as, by the very restoration of the Union, to prevent the possibility of its recurrence. Any other lin policy would have proved a hollow truce; any other peace would have been a fatal snare; any other conclusion of this controversy would have been a dis grace-a disgrace, not only to America, but to the civlization of the nineteenth century; a disgrace that would have fastened itself upon the American and rendered it a fit subject to be gibbeted forever in the annals of infamy. Happily, Mr. President and fel low-citizens, this policy has at last vindicated itself to the patriotic intelligence of the entire American na-I appeal this night to the voice of the loyal people of Maryland; to the patriotic action of the states men of Missouri, of Kentucky and Tennessee: to the roice of the loyal people of Louisiana, uttered yesterday, in solemn conclave, and not yet published in Boston, but of which we shall learn to-morrow. All these States, with others that might be named, have | Times, and compel it to confess its sins, and grant abcome forward, and with one acclaim admit the glorious fact, which should silence the last cavil among Northern men, that the President's Proclamation of Emancipation to the slaves forms the only just, humane statesman-like and patriotic basis for a restored Union realize the hopes of every friend of humanity the

world over. (Applause.) I have not alluded, and I do not propose to allude, at any length, to the humanitarian aspect of this great issue : but inasmuch as it was referred to by our dis tinguished guest, I may be pardoned for briefly re-

It is true that our fathers tolerated the institution slavery. It is true that the Constitution of the American Union, by inference, protects and recognizes it; but it is also true, as our honored friend well knows that it was only for the purpose of regulating, for the perishing from its own inherent weakness and corrupt source. This was the reason why it found a place in the Constitution at all. This is the only reason why such men as Washington, Hamilton, Jay and Madison, ever tolerated its presence in that sacred and immortal trument. But, fellow-citizens, I may be pardoned for saying, that when the hour arrives, which is now rapidly approaching, when this Proclamation shall have effect over every inch of American soil, we may his right hand. (Loud applause.) ing the noblest expression of the rights of a great peoair we breathe, as extensive as the soil we tread upon; immortal lines of the poet Cowper-

Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs our air, that mor Inhale our air, that moment they are free; They touch our country, and their shackles fall"—

for they will be truer of this country than they ever were of England, though no truer than I hope they may be: no slave be found within the limits of the American Confederacy, but when there shall be no spot of English ground where man shall be deprived of any one of his immortal rights, or of a full and free representa tion in all legislative and executive bodies. (Applause.) This, my friends, will be the crowning glory of the American Union, and to this we are fast hastening.

I thank you, Mr. President, and ladies and gentleyou from any further remarks.

A general call was then made for Mr. Phillips, who. on stepping to the front of the platform, was received

nthusiastic applause.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. Mr. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen-It is with refound gratitude that I accept your permission to take even the slightest part in this movement of the State to do justice to our distinguished guest and to ourselves. You can well appreciate,-those of you, at least, who know me, how perfectly inexpressible in words must be the gratitude of such an hour as this, men: to see that friend, whose hand we, a hated minority clasped so often in the dark hours gone by, welcomed be one of those who welcomed him years ago! to say, " Welcome and God-speed to GEORGE THOMPalike his unpopularity and his labors for many a weary year. (Renewed applause.) Thank God for living to to love and admire him; known him as one thorough But we recognized, as he has told us, as indeed so slight an insight as D'Israeli's discovered, that there nothing of nationality, or race, or caste, in competition been here; as much two nations in the "fast-anchored plause.) isle" as in these thirty States, both contending, there as here, for the mastery. We knew our mother land record of history. (Applause.) This evening, Massa too well to expect the instinctive common sense of chusetts stands redeemed from the errors of the past Englishmen, in the cold heights of the privileged or- (Renewed applause.) I will not, for a moment, accepders, would not know each thrill of Northern success the assertion, as uttered in a "respectable daily, to be a volcano under their own feet. But we knew that while endeavoring to estow a compliment upon Mr. the Bible and Shakspeare, and Hampden and Chat- Thompson,—that the masses of the people entertain nade us, the Saxon masses, one people, incapable of visits to this country, as they did at the time of livision. (Applause.) We did proudly hope that those visits. I do not believe it. (Applause, and cries other nation in England, when the first of "No!") There has been no change or variablene

A people that, two centuries ago, sloughed off the degree and that our cause was theirs. And was it not written in first landed in Boston, in the was when knew that the last nation for an Englishman to understand is ours-near of kin, like brothers under the same roof. We stand too near to measure their proportions. The atmosphere, alike of jealousy or love, distorts the great outlines. The hardest nation for an Enghad made him profoundly acquainted with the nature of our institutions, and the great undercurrent of the parties, surrounded by a struggling minority. He had looked, from that experience, into the mechanism of American institutions, as the rare philosophic acu men of Tocqueville had enabled him to do; but, of been pardoned, even by Americans, if, recalling the details of his double visit, he had said to his counnever rise to the level of inaugurating justice, and founding a Union upon Liberty." But instead of that, Englishmen; and I do no injustice to others if I say, his lance was the first to touch every shield in the list, great question our country was painfully divided at and defy all comers in the name of a North, victorious and just. (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. That gratitude we owe to the guest of this evening (Applause.) He tells us that, if there were time, speaking for the millions of Great Britain, he should have some sins to confess. Close that record, my friend! We have some also (applause); and if you can agree that bygones shall be bygones, we accept

> Yes, we know almost as well as he has told us, the malicious power and energetic mendacity of the Times. We never feared it; because this very idea which brings you here to-night, which has made the Union redden a path from Boston to New Orleans with the best blood of the nation, has fought its way to the national arena, spite of every great name and every great journal in the land. When, therefore, the quar terlies and mammoth journals of London hasted, with glad malice, to record their false verdict, we remen bered that long, victorious struggle of a quarter of a century against statesmen and journalists, and wrote Ichabod" on the Times itself. (Loud applause.)

> But this meeting, vast and unanimous and authori tative as it is, is not our method of converting the London Times. The two great branches of the Saxon race clasp hands together to night. Yes-but the two great branches of the Saxon race, with an obstinate instinct, respect nothing but success; neither we nor our brothers on the other side the Atlantic. Our friend, born in Liverpool, bears a Scotch name. We have a Scotch name, too, at the head of a hu dred thousand men. He will convert the London solution, in the name of GRANT, dating from Richnond. (Loud applause.) And when this is done, all England will find something to say on our side. But, Mr. Chairman, we recognize that their struggle

is exactly like ours,-not ended. Though it began in that shall outlive the predictions of every foe, and 1630 in the battle-field, by the ill-favor of aristocratic institutions, to-day, two centuries later, JOHN BRIGHT is struggling to do in England what our armies are fighting to do here. (Applause.) Bright knows that there is no path to the supremacy of the English people but by setting free the land, and destroying the primogeniture of Eagland, and planting our democrac in the rights and property of the masses. That effort culminates now, after the English mind has groped its way to it in two hundred years; here it culu to-day. (Applause.) Massachusetts is Democratic, and leads this controversy-the dominant community of the continent. Why ! Because Massachusetts, cut up time being, an institution which it was thought was into giblets, holds a man on every acre, with his right hand full of brains; and Boston harbor crowded with Jeff. Davises could not make her anything but a Democracy. Now, what Bright does in England, Grant. at the head of cannon, does here to-day-both eloquent utterances. Grant battles down the landed aristocracy of that section of the Union in order to duplicate Mas sachusetts-to plant on every acre of American soil a man with a school-house behind him, and a ballot in

We have a long struggle before us-a hated race to dependence, as well as to the Constitution, as contain- be vindicated. The thunderboit of the war power makes us as omnipotent in Charleston as in Was ple that was ever penned by the wisdom of man. No ton, and to-day we have the power to plant Democracy longer will the sentiments contained in our immortal in the Palmetto State so deep that a thousand years Declaration be proclaimed by any man, claiming to be shall only develop it. The Norman, a thousand years a statesman, as "glittering generalities," as "the ex- ago, anchored his conquest by dividing the land among aggerations of a generous but weak enthusiasm"; but his soldiers. Massachusetts, the North, goes forth to they will become, in all their length, breadth, and sig-divide among her nobles—the white men and the black ance, living, vital truths, as all-pervading as the men that bear up her banner-the land of which the stars and stripes take possession. (Great applause.) and then shall we realize the full significance of the To-day she has the right-parcere dejectis et debellar uperbos-to protect the weak, to tread down tyrants To-day, she has ROBERT SMALL as close to her banner as Gov. AIKEN; and for one, before I let the line of South Carolina sovereignty be drawn betwixt me and them, I mean to have Small and Aiken side by side, each on an acre, a school-house behind him, a ballot in for I trust the day is soon coming when not only shall his right hand, and God save the bravest! (Great applause.) Bright is engaged in the same struggle, un er other names. With other silken banners, he the same dread battle. But, my brother, the Union which is to grow out of this epoch, indissoluble as you painted it, is not to be a Union of thirty-four States, only -the South and the North-which God is to bind with the indissoluble tie of mutual love and respect. No; when this epoch ends, when we call home our cannot men. I have detained you too long, and I will relieve and furl our banners, the Union is to be one of all the mil. lions that speak the English of Shakspeare, and revere the name of Hampden, and pray in the language of the common version of the Bible. The Union is to be of all who love the English tongue-that wherever over the earth it is spoken, there shall neither be tyrant nor slave. (Long continued applause.)

Mr. GARRISON was now loudly called for, from all parts of the house, and was greeted with three cheers as he came forward.

SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

I was not down in the programme for this evening.

Indeed, I expressly stipulated that I should be left out, in order to give place to others. It is impossible for me more, that the hand of that official welcome should to find any words which would adequately express the feelings of my heart on this occasion, in view of the handsome, generous and just reception which you have given to our distinguished friend, GRORGE THOMPSON, son," but utters it also by the voice of one who shared of England. (Loud applause.) I have known him intimately for more than thirty years; known him only see such an hour in this city of Boston! We could by disinterested in the cause of humanity and freedom tell our guest how chilling was the first news from |-one who never yet conferred with flesh and blood in across the Atlantic; how like a death-damp it fell on the performance of his duty-who has given his life to hearts that had loved and trusted the mother country. promote the welfare of our common humanity-whose heart is as large as the whole world-and who know were two nations in England; as there are, or have with the principles of justice and eternal right. (Ap-

This evening, sir, Boston places herself right on the Warren and Washington, had the same views, in regard to Mr. Thompson's earlier

first landed in Boston, in the year 1834 (apple and if he is the friend of our country now, (and a and it has one drop of loyal blood running in his ver that has one arep of doubts it?) then I say that, thirty years ago, he was warm, and true, and disinterested a friend of our n try as he is to-night. (Applause.) The truth is the at that time, there was great darkness upon the mi of the people in regard to slavery. They had ben insensibly corrupted by its influence; their vision obscured; in some cases, their hearts were made obscured; in some cases, meet made here made has adamant. Thank God, sir, for the wonderful cla as adamant. I have ! Shall I not call it a regene tion? Shall I not say, that whereas the propie of his sachusetts were blind thirty years ago, now they are (Applause.) They see that slavery is a thing to be horred and detested as "the sum of all villating," plause,) and that out of it has grown this territ plause,) and whoever is now in favor of prolonging cxistence, and restoring its power, deserves to be presented t existence, and resolving Southern traitors. (Reserved to be particularly into the category of the Southern traitors. (Reserved to be particularly into the category of the Southern traitors.) applause.) For are not "loyalty" and "libert", nonymous and identical terms, in the present in truggle ? Mr. Thompson has been our firm and fait friends

the beginning: but I looked upon him with every admiration, thirty years ago, when hunted for hill than I can at this time, under these pleasing cites stances; for it is in fiery trials that the soul bestale its true temper. I am unspeakably glad there bash this marvellous change in the right direction, and the pro-slavery malignity has lost its power. But when pro-stavery mangers, invited George Thompson to America, thirty years what had I to offer him? He had just con labors in the glorious cause of West India Ema tion; his reputation as a popular brater had pres through the kingdom; there were splendid proper opening before him in various directions. It was these circumstances I invited him, on my own resp. sibility, to turn his back upon fame and popular come to America to be jeered at, and sheered at. calumniated, for humanely attempting to deliver land from its deadliest curse and its greatest He came in the spirit of a noble self-sacrifice, a friend, and not as an intermeddler. Forthwith hew maliciously charged with being a British ening with " his pockets lined with British gold, for the p pose of destroying our glorious Union." British gill He came with empty pockets and clean hands! applause.) And he came for the sole purpose of uni our country, and to enable us to have free intitity from sea to sea, and to prevent the present terrible a bloody rebellion in the land by the speedy abolition a slavery. O that his solemn warnings, his faithful n bukes, and his thrilling appeals had then been hee by our guilty nation! We should not now be simin in sackcloth and ashes, mourning for our dead, as smarting under the rod of Divine retribution.

Sir, it has been the custom of those who have cupied the Executive chair in this State, to close Fast day and Thanksgiving proclamations with exclamation-" God save the Commonwealth of Man sachusetts!" Now, sir, in view of the altered state a things among us, in view of this glorious meeting, jur ly and fairly representing the people of Massachuset and in view of the fact that your Excellency is here; preside on this occasion, I have to say that at last believe Massachusetts is saved-saved from her pro-slavery subserviency and degradation-save her blind, selfish, calculating slaveholding complicit with the South-saved to honor, justice, human and impartial freedom. (Loud applause.) In conclusion, I will say to those who, as Demo

under the guise and mask of a loyal regard for the Constitution and the Union, are yet endeavoring a get control of the Government, in order to give an cess to the rebellion-

" Mouth not to me your Union rant, Nor gloze my ears with loyal cant; Who treads the weeds of slavery flat, He is my loyal Democrat Who sows good seed in Freedom's span, He only is my Union man." (Applasse.

A gentleman on the platform called for "three ch for Gov. Andrew." which were given with great bear tiness and unanimity

THE PRESIDENT. Ladies and Gentlemen,-I am ve glad that the audience is in such cheerful mood (laugh ter); but cheers belong not to any Massachusetts m to-night. Our cheers, our hearts, and all our applan are due to him who is our honored guest to night. 'the cynosure of every eye." It becomes us, laies and gentlemen, not merely to lay the gifts of elequen and philanthropic devotion upon this altar, but also to pluck at least a single leaf from the tree of science, to add to the chaplet with which we alors the brow of our distinguished friend; a as I know you will gladly do, to lister for a moment to the warm words of the eloquent heart, as well as eloquent lipe, of my friend, Prof. WM. B. ROGERS. [Ap.

SPEECH OF PROF. WM. B. ROGERS. Ladies and Gentlemen,-I feel that I have to right be here on this stand speaking to you, at the close of this most interesting occasion, marked by such in tinguished argument and eloquent pleading, or at other plea than this-that the strong excitement at intense exhilaration which must have permit a hearts here, cannot, in a sanitary point of view, first sound repose to night; and I trust some few religion remarks of mine may contribute to that reali-

(Laughter and applause.) I thank you from my heart, Mr. Thompson,my own personal heart, who have myself felt shall is to be the recipient of English hospitality, and to le nursed by the kind sympathy and care of at la lish home. I have felt, that notwithstanding the in cloud that seemed to hang between us and the inter land in the earlier period of this contest, which dis out from our view the light of sympathy that wall else have gleamed across the waters from the wift noble British heart, -I have felt, I say, that noted standing that cloud, that heart was in truth, th out the length and breadth of the land, pulsating h the cause of human freedom, all the world over; a knew, that so soon as it should be clearly reorgin throughout that blessed land, that this our cond was for human freedom, the strong pulsations of the heart would be heard in the thunder rolling through the hemisphere around. It seems as if it were t ken, prophetic of the times, that just before this of test assumed its first formidable proportions, the wi drous miracle of mechanism and science, that is the continents together, and brought heart and in full and instant sympathy from England to land, should have been suddenly broken statis But look now at the symptoms and prophecies present themselves! And do we not see, that the wise regulation of scientific study and expement, the Atlantic cable is again to be laid; and s it will be so laid, on the basis of the immutable of science, that the aspirations, the hopes, the piness, the loves, the affections, the devo continents shall be a common joy! (Loud appliant

But I can say no more, except to thank you, air have stood in the midst of opposition, surro misrepresentation, by perverted facts, by mend misconstructions and falsehoods, and nobly sern sacred cause among your countrymen. To my you deserve our thanks, were indeed to use poor is guage to convey our gratitude. It is not our th merely, that you merit; it is the thanks of the woll. now, and of all the generations of the world that it

Let me thank you, Mr. President, as the organ to follow. (Loud applause.) this most magnificent reception, for the part yes taken in it; and in doing so let me, as one of the di zens of Massachusetts, say, from my heart, her per foundly I thank you for the patriotic devoties, ferbiwise sagacity, for the continued and unflinching is severance, and the untiring toil with which you carried forward the great purpose of our governed (Loud applause.)

Judge Russell was now vociferously called for, came forward amid great applause.

hat is in thisprogramme. Bu in all its magnifi forth its Hymns corridor, the ha plied it to his n hat he, too, was It seems to m hour bave been now one appropr ome to us to-day evening for such just come, by a s Good Hope, the we can—that the iron grasp of the that such echoes sir, and your frie come to us from t It is, indeed, an o nations, for th It is for the w rection that we th its. We know th years of crowded know that, in ma less misery, less son has lived. (4 the number of Dr. Watts-But we thank (

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in a dark and per his country as for England seemed to giance to the righ John Russell for Kingsley recanted enemies of God a the weapons of h morning the Lon living lyre" (laugh -what shall I s Thompson | have mit that the Lore Brougham, who t character of slaver and guilty phants man"-it was th had fitted him for tain the cause of . standing, which, w or nations, is the s As you have THOMPSON alone, we thank. I think noble sight than men of England d They have recogn cause of labor and plause.) No matt scotland or Irela because, in the n (whom God forev

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cently returned fro first news from Gett had been utterly rou oners had been take even begged the pec a vast body of men. not sleep, but coun bring daylight, and diction of the news borne most approp brought the early m ment, shouter on-"Great Federa The Potomac is ri away!" The chapl express his feelings t voice, that grand " ] our own has forever noble rythm in which freedom. And as he every cell, and thror of Federal prisoners by singing every we claiming that Freedo marching on." (Ap the South, the slave ! and it has sometime come. But now the And you gray

throughout the land, For God is marchin the annals of this wa ong as the nation en as the world etamis,) rances of our guest hearts. (Prolonged CLOSING REMAR Ladies and Gentlen unperformed; and nite, each one sper voice. And yet perh single word of remai past, but to the exp nce-rece

Soon we shall all je

ed iato a glorious fu new thirty years gor neighboring State, I lofty, stirring and co Thompson, when he war horse of his earlientence which fell fr my memory, and will endures. Speaking of with him in the work emancipation, he dec was when he 34 (applause) now, (and who ng in his veins ago, he was as e truth is that. upon the minds ey had become their vision was ere made hard onderful change it a regenera

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thing to be abvillanies," (apis terrible rebe of prolonging its serves to be put ors. (Renewed 1 "liberty" sy present fearful fast friend from

with even more inted for his life. cleasing circum soul best shows d there has been rection, and that er. But when I thirty years ago, st completed his India Emancipaetor had spread blendld prospects ons. It was my own reapon l popularity, and sneered at, and g to deliver our greatest crime. Forthwith he was British emissary, gold, for the pur

n hands! (Loud

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then been heeded ot now be sitting or our dead, and tribution ose who have on tate, to close their nations with the nonwealth of Mase altered state of ious meeting, justof Massachus cellency is here eny that, at last, ved from her old ation-saved from olding complicity ustice, humanity use.)

ho, as Democrats, al regard for the t endeavoring to rder to give sucfor " three cheers

n with great hearlemen -I am very erful mood (laugh fassachusetts ma nd all our applause guest to-night,-becomes us, ladies e gifts of eloquence is alter, but also to tree of science, to adorn the brow of at beg you to pause eart, as well as elo-B. ROGERS. (A)

B. ROGERS.

at I have no right to

you, at the close of arked by such dist pleading, on any ong excitement and have pervaded all point of view, favor some few sedativ ite to that result. r. Thompson,-from myself felt what it ospitality, and to be ithstanding the dark en us and the father ympathy that would ters from the warm, I say, that notwit as in truth, through-e land, pulsating for ne world over; and e clearly recognize ant this our con ng pulsations of that oder rolling through

roportions, that we d science, that kni ight heart and min om England to aly broken asunde and prophecies that not see, that under study and experi-to be laid; and now the immutable truti the hopes, the half the devotions of both ! (Loud applause) to thank you, sir, sition, surrounded b facts, by mendacion and nobly served out rymen. To say the It is not our that e thanks of the work

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of the world that are dent, as the orga-for the part yos have one, as one of the cili-n my heart, how pro-riotic devotion, for the and unflinching per-with which you have see of our government. ferously called for, a

in a dark and perilous hour-perilous for the honor of his country as for the peace of ours—at a time when agland seemed to be swinging from her ancient allegiance to the right; when, for a moment, even Lord an Russell forgot the blood in his veins; when Kingsley recanted his noble sentiments in behalf of freedom; when Carlyle went over to the camp of the enemies of God and man, but forgot to take with him the weapons of his genius or his wit-when every morning the London Times "waked to ecstacy its living lyre" (laughter and applause)-when Brougham what shall I say of him, but what you [to Mr. Thompson | have said: that he died ? for I will not admit that the Lord Brougham of to-day is the Henry Broggham, who thrilled the world, and stamped the character of slavery forever, by denouncing "the wild and guilty phantasy, that man can hold property in "-it was then that the man whose whole life had fitted him for the work stood forward to maintain the cause of America, and to prevent a misunderending, which, whether it arises between individuals or nations, is the saddest word that was ever penned. As you have heard to-night, it is not GEORGE Trompson alone, it is the millions he represents, that we thank. I think the world has never seen a more noble sight than the position taken by the working nen of England during this contest. (Loud applause.) They have recognized the fact, that ours is not the cause of the North, nor of America alone, but the anse of labor and of liberty all the world over. (Applause.) No matter whether they lived in England, cotland or Ireland, they knew it was their cause because in the noble words of our noble President, (whom God forever bless, and hold in the hollow of his hand!) they knew it was a contest to decide whether government of the people, by the people, and for the people should perish from the earth; and therefore they have come together in London, in Liverpool,-even in famine-stricken Lancashire, where a dearth of cotton is a dearth of work, of wages, of bread-even there the toiling thousands e met, and, with their pale lips, they have said to the President-" God speed you for the right!" Their hands are thin with famine; but they have lifted them towards Heaven, and prayed to "Him who is of purer eyes than to behold such vast iniquity," that He would avert from Great Britain the crime of striking hands in a contest waged against the rights of labor and the rights of man. (Applause.)

Again, as your Excellency has fitly said, it is not the working men of England alone who have furnished as with friends. I honor that illustrious Lady of whom you have spoken; and the noble Prince Albert was, throughout his life, the friend of America, as he was the friend of workingmen everywhere. (Applause.) They tell us that the very last official act of his life was to take a pen, and strike from the manifesto in regard to the Trent one unfriendly and insulting word towards America. (Applause.) And we love to believe that now he knows the full meaning of the promise - "Blessed are the peacemakers!" (Applause.) Blessed are all peacemakers! And God grant that the voice of him who is with us to-night may join in that final shout of joy that shall be raised not only over a restored and peaceful Union, but over Freedom maintained, and made forever to be Law. (Loud applause.)

Bear with me one minute more, while I relate an incident that has just come to my ear. A chaplain refully returned from the Libby prison says that the first news from Gettysburg was, that the Federal army had been utterly routed, and that forty thousand prisoners had been taken; and the Richmond Examiner even begged the people to abstain from insulting such a vast body of men. All that night, he says; he could ot sleep, but counted the weary hours that would bring daylight, and with it the confirmation or contraiction of the news. By and by the news cametorne most appropriately by a man of color, who brought the early newspapers; and this was his anconcernent, shouted through the galleries of the pris-"Great Federal victory-Retreat of Gen. Lee-The Potomac is rising - The pontoons are swept avay!" The chaplain said he could in no other way express his feelings than by shouting, at the top of his roice, that grand "Battle-Hymn," in which a poet of trown has forever "married to immortal verse" the hoble rythm in which a nation's heart has beaten for redom. And as he sung the hymn, it was taken up in very cell, and through every corridor, and hundreds of Federal prisoners hailed the glad tidings of victory y singing every word of that grand anthem, and proclaiming that Freedom was triumphant; "For God is marching on." (Applause.) In the prison-houses of the South, the slave has long counted the weary hours, and it has sometimes seemed the day would never ome. But now the day does break :

"And you gray lines that fret the clouds Are messengers of day."

Soon we shall all join in the chorus that proclaims roughout the land, that slavery has forever ceased; "For God is marching on " (applause); and long as the annals of this war are written, (and that will be as ing as the nation endures; and that shall be as long as the world stands,) so long shall affectionate remem Pasces of our guest dwell in all grateful American hearts. (Prolonged applause.)

CLOSING REMARKS OF THE GOVERNOR. Ladies and Gentlemen,-I think one duty remains inperformed; and it is a duty in which we can all this, each one speaking for himself with his own tice. And yet perhaps you will first indulge me in a ingle word of remark, somewhat in the nature of a iniscence—recurring not only to a memory in the lest, but to the experience of a life-time, now ripen-ed into a glorious fulfilment and fruition. I remember the thirty years gone by, when a boy at college in a highboring State, I listened for the first time to the lady, stirring and commanding elequence of George impson, when he was mounted upon the glorious verhorse of his earliest day. I remember a single sentence which fell from his lips, and has adhered to by memory, and will last there while memory itself Speaking of himself and of those associated with him in the work both of British and American mancipation, he declared—"I do not like to stand in

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS BUSSELL.

I resemble William Lloyd Garrison in one thing,
I resemble William Lloyd Garrison in one thing,
Weall Sever equalised with him in remown "I" and
that is in this-clast no speech from me was on the
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promised land. And perhaps are be to enter, with the propose when the propose and to rest upon their disable was
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slavery has gone down forever in the conflict. (Loud cheers, and waving of hats, welcomed the distinno tongue can utter, and no heart can adequately feel, Fremont:that it is given to us, if we will continue our fidelity

should stand at his side to-night to receive and to share in your generous recognition. But in giving him this welcome back to the country, we desire to bring distinctly before him the new phase through which it is passing; slavery, now held to be incompatible with Union; liberty, then denied speech, now holding the sword; the nation in arms for the principle he advocated, hostile to compromises, impatient of delays; its old tolerance changed into settled hatred against the cause of this war, and deeply resolved to deal with it that the places which knew it shall tred against the cause of this war, and deeply resolved so to deal with it that the places which knew it shall know it no more. As one belonging to the body of the people to whom conviction has been brought by the logic of events which forced their consideration upon every man, and with the object of aiding our guest to realize the unanimity with which the nation is moving to the accomplishment of its object, I am honored with a request to preside here this evening. honored with a request to preside here this evening. To our guest it must be more agreeable to realize the present than to remember the past. He comes now among us to witness the triumph of the principles for which he labored, and we are glad to have an occasion which we can use to express our obligations to him and his friends on the other side of the water for the services they have rendered us; to thank him individually, and as one of a class which in England represents the public conscience, loving justice, and intolerant of oppression, and to whom we are indebted for a tenacious adherence to our cause from the beginfor a tenacious adherence to our cause from the beginfor a tenacious adherence to our cause from the begin-ning of this war. Their sympathies for us reached from the starving Manchester operatives refusing to petition Parliament to our injury, up to the throne it-self which it touched and influenced. Indications during the past year have led us to infer a disposition toward friendliness on the part of England. This may come in part from an opposition to French policy, and more recently from that necessity for an ally which England begins to feel. But we believe it mainly due to the efforts of this class that ha is still in a position. to the efforts of this class that she is still in a position to render an alliance between us possible. We recog-nize this influence in the check it he given to Southnize this influence in the check it he given to South-ern sympathizers among them, and we take pleasure in believing that it has been under pressure of the same influence that England withdrew from all alli-ance with the attempt to place an Austrian throne upon the ruins of a sister Republic—an attempt which shocks the public sentiment of this country, and is eminently hostile to the stability of its institutions. And while

The audience here arose, and loud and hearty applause.) And now, my friends, it is one of the guished speaker, who, in the course of his speech, gratifications of the hour, one of the blessings which

that it is given to us, if we will continue our fidelity to the work of the present, to save our country, to save her cause, to save her Union, and to immortalize forever her starry flag, while still destroying the "worst institution in the world." (Applause.)

"Now, my friends, to perform the grateful duty which becomes us at this time. We are an audience of Americans, receiving a representative Englishman. I call upon you all, friends, fellow-citizens, ladies and gentlemen, to unite with me in giving three hearty cheers for Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

The audience responded warmly to this call, and then the Governor called for three cheers for the President of the United States, which were given with great unanimity and enthusiasm. The meeting then, at quarier past ten o'clock, adjourned.

RECEPTION OF MR. THOMPSON IN NEW YORK AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

On Monday evening last, a public reception was given to George Thompson, Esq., at the Cooper Inserved to the work of the presidency of the worked a mirracle as great save her cause, it is given to be save pour presiding over this assembly. [Applause.] Let me tell you, Sir, that your name is a household word among all the friends of liberty and humanity in England. [Great Cheering.] We know you, Sir, with your permission, I will refer to the satisfaction it gives, me to see you presiding over this assembly. [Applause.] Let me tell you, Sir, that your name is a household word among all the friends of liberty and humanity in England. [Great Priends of liberty and humanity in England. [Gre "And now, Sir, with your permission, I will refe YORK AT THE GOOZE HISTITUTE.

On Monday evening last, a public reception was attached to make the control of th

"It was a grand occasion. The audience was of the very best sort—full of enthusiasm. Fremont's the very best sort—full of enthusiasm. Fremont's speech, as you will see, was excellent, and contained a fine tribute to the Abolitionists of this country. He was cheered throughout, and at this point especially. Mr. Thompson was warmly welcomed, and his speech was very fine, giving great satisfaction and delight to the audience. You know I did not even see him on his first visit to this country, and that in 1850, I saw without hearing him. I cannot, therefore, compare his first visit to this country, and that in 1850, 1 am without hearing him. I cannot, therefore, compare his effort last night with his speeches in former years; but I will say that he more than met my highest anticipations. I have not for twenty years been so charmed and delighted by any speaker. In matter and manner the speech seemed to me perfect, and it won the perfect sympathy and kindled the highest enthusiasm of the andience. Dr. Tyng came out splendidly at the close, and Theodore Tilton uttered a few lidly at the close, and Theodore Tilton uttered a few

After the adjournment of the meeting, a very large number of people pressed upon the platform to tender their personal congratulations to Mr. Thompson.

### LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. II.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1864. To the Editor of the Liberator : The mass of material, accumulated within the fortnight, of which I must try to extract the pith for you, reminds me that not only Le Siecle marche-the Century is afoot-but that the very hours are shod with winged sandals. As the President's plan of reconstruction approaches realization with alarming rapidity, the opposition of those who have discovered its perilous weakness (after a quarter of a year!) is developing itself. The presentation to the House of Representatives of the credential of a would-be member from Arkansas was promptly met by Winter Davis and your own Boutwell with the question, whether a representative from the Sandwich Islands might not as well claim the consideration of the House as one from a se-

which, in his view, ought to be made by the House in look for a respite in the next. There will be a weighty regard to the seceded States. I am sorry to record, that Mr. Schenck's motion to instruct the Committee which meet in convention at Baltimore on the 7th of of Elections to inquire into the existence of the State of Arkansas was rejected by a two-thirds vote, and that the Amnesty, allows a bar to be placed on judicial by referring the credentials, the House either shirked proceedings under the Confiscation Act, may carry a the question at issue, or condemned the only theory which enables the nation to remodel Southern society upon a republican basis. The Freedom Convention which met on the 22d at Louisville, condemned the that which is to save us from disaster in the coming Amnesty Proclamation as having been injurious in its time of reconstruction. We want a man whose hand effects, and "humiliating and unjust to loyal men, by is as prompt to execute as his brain to devise; who placing them upon the same footing with rebels," and cannot be wheedled, cozened or bullied by rebels called for its retraction or suspension till the rebellion be wholly crushed. The delegates to the Virginia Cabinet in himself, but who, when he selects advisers, State Convention, which organized on the 13th, were divided upon the subject of the status of rebels who lay down their arms. The feeling was unanimous in favor of disfranchising Confederate office-holders, but less so be despised. In my opinion, we want Butler. oncerning the soldiers, whose punishment was generally regarded to be sufficient if it embraced loss of

the reason why he refused to co-operate with Farragut has been very successful. against Mobile, and forced Sherman to deflect from is proper course eastward, and thus lose time in capturing that city.

be done with those fugitives from rebel States and tor's Drawer; Fashions for March. masters, who, in defiance of the laws of Congress and the President's Proclamation, are thrust into Ken-tucky jails, and from time to time sold. Or I might recur to the meeting of the Freedom Convention at Louisville without obstruction other than the impotent remonstrance of Prentice and his Journal, and the calling of a State Convention by the Kentucky delegates, in order for a representation in the Baltimore Presidential Convention. But the great event which announces the disruption of the slave-system in Kentucky is the passage of the Enrollment Bill,-let the President not hesitate to make it a law !- which subjects the slave to the draft no less than the master or the poor white, and makes his enlistment his manu-

ment of slavery as a condition precedent." The Convention regrets the influences from the Cabinet which have depressed the efforts of the radical emancipationists in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Maryland; but entertains a far more exalted idea of the Amnesty Proclamation than was expressed by the Freedom Convention at Louisville. Let me close this review of the States with the remark of Mr. Smithers in the House of Representatives: "There would be nothing more welcome to Delaware than to take her slaves away from her."

The Presidential canvass is fairly opened. Much confusion is foreshadowed as to the choice of a new leader and the distinctions of party at the ensuing election. There is, perhaps, a deep significance in recent utterances of the Democratic chiefs and press-Brooks, Bright and Cox, for the one, and the Herald, World, Boston Post and Courier, for the other. Good

World, Boston Post and Courier, for the other. Good rebel prints, like the Daily News, do not tolerate the apostacy which is manifested by admissions that slavery in effect is dead, and that the Democratic party was never pro-slavery-no, indeed! it will even rejoice anxiety I feel is for the white man-I care nothing for

dam the considerat angular map which and the bordle to the stability of its institutions. And which bordle to the stability of its institutions. And which we are making this recognition of the generous and consistent support we have received from the internal party abroad, whose labor for us is a part only of their graph abroad, whose labor for us is a part only of their graph about the property of the property

fully prepared, statesmanlike Declaration of Opinion, the day during the present term, are disposed to

The Fraternity Lectures. The closing lecture of the supplementary course, given by the Parker The question which I asked in my last, as to whether Fraternity, was delivered by Wendell Phillips, on the rights of colored citizens were involved in the dif-ference, has been partly answered. The advocates of Mr. Hahn accuse their opponent, Mr. Flanders, of hav-ing advocated the admission of colored delegates to a former loyal convention, and of now favoring the bestowal of the right of suffrage upon free-born colored the Presidential chair at such a crisis, and with such natives. They further declare that the election will dangers of a fatal compromise looming up in the dis-hinge on this. Meanwhile Gen. Banks is lending his tance. We cannot find room even for a brief synopinfluence to those who bring these charges; and it is sis of the sentiments Mr. P. advanced. An immense more than believed by the well-informed, that his preference for this political, over a military campaign, is its manner of receiving his views. The entire course

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March is received from A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington Street. Contents:-Slavery has received some severe blows these two Scenes in the War of 1812-VIII. Washington and weeks past. Kentucky,-whose position amid the Baltimore; Alas; The Norwich Armories; John eneral progress of the Border States is well illustrat. Heathburn's Title, concluded; The Small House at ed by one of its religious newspapers, in which I have found not mentioned the words "war" or "rebel," mance; Women in Comedy; The Stomach and Civbut two columns in defence of the divine origin of ilization; Netty's Touchstone; Mrs. Brandon's Home; slavery !-- Kentucky has at last felt the pry of the abo- In Memoriam, W. M. Thackeray, with Portrait; His ition lever. I might mention, as indicative of a revitorical Contrast: Bracken Hollow: By the Seashore: olution against slavery, the message of Gen. Bram- With a Flag of Truce; Kitty Dayton; Part of the lette, of the 18th, which asks the legislature what is to Price; Monthly Record; Editor's Easy Chair; Edi-

> See the programme of the Attucks Celebration, among the Notices, to be held at the Meionaon on Monday evening next. It should call out a full house. Let the occasion not be forgotten.

#### A SERIOUS REVERSE IN FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. The Times says the steamer Fulton brought information of a sad reverse to our expedition under Gen. Seymour in Florida. We are unable to give details, because after the Fulton had put out into the bay, she was boarded by the Provost Marshal and Quartermaster, with orders from Gen. Gilmore to deprive the passengers of all private letters in their nossession.

more to deprive the passengers of all private letters in their possession.

To a passenger by the Fulton we are indebted for the following facts of the battle:

On the afternoon of the 20th, our troops under Gen. Seymour met the enemy 15,000 strong, 55 miles beyond Jacksonville, and 8 miles beyond Sanderson, on the line of the Jacksonville and Tallahasse railroad.

The battle was desperately fought during three hours, and at sunset our forces, overpowered by numbers, retired to Sanderson, taking with them the

Another passage in this circular declares that "should incompetent or bad men find their way accidentally into one of these regiments, they will be weeded out immediately."

never pro-slavery—no, indeed! it will even rejoice over the removal of the evil. If these concerted professions mean anything, it is that the Democratic party intends to carry the next election on a high antislavery platform. Such is the explicit recommendation of the Herald, which would make the party-test the abolition of slavery by a constitutional amendment, "with Grant, or some such hero," for a candidate. Whether this will actually be tried, one cannot predict. There may be some whom the spider might entice with such bait into his den, even when Mr. Brooks has written conspicuously over the door: "The too!--"'tis too horrible."

THURLOW WEED'S SCHEME. Thurlow Weed has Spite of the frequent and wide-spread expressions of a desire to have Mr. Lincoln for a second term, I am sure they are but superficial, allowing them all due weight. The most eminent Congressmen have been ominously silent, or if forced to speak, like Mr. Colfax, have avoided committing themselves to the present incumbent. The Tribune has openly discarded him, and apparently adopted Mr. Chase. The Independent's article is generally construed to look in the same direction. Wilkes's Spirit vicorously demands

The Ninety-fourth Anniversary will be commemorated on Monday Evening next, March 7, (postponed from the 5th because occurring Saturday,) at the Meionaon, Tremont Temple, by exercises consisting of declamations and dramatic selections, blended with choice vocal and instru-mental music. The Histrionic department will be angman of New York, musical artist. Mrs. Amanda Scott Dutton, Mr. Frederick E. Lewis, and another favorite amateur, unless an imperative call out of the city prevents. Doors open at 7. Exercises to commerce at half-past 7. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at Oliver Ditson's Music Store, 277 Washington Street; of R. P. Wallcut, Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, and at

. M. Du Pays.

ood, of Mass., and Aaron M. Powell will address meetings in behalf of General Emancipation and a prohib-itory Constitutional Amendment, at

14	Sunday,	44	6.
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10	Monday,	-118	7.
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CRISPUS ATTUCKS.

The Colored American Patriotic Leader and Martyr, MARCH 5, 1770.

nented by the first appearance here of Mr. James S. Spel-

The patronage of the friends of freedom is respectfully

LIBERTY AND UNION .- Rev. WM. S. HEY-

WM. C. NELL.

rican Revolution."

March 4, 1864.

The day which History selects as the dawn of the

WM. A. JACKSON, (Jeff. Davis's Coachman,) will Monday, March 7. Wednesday, " 9. Quincy, Wednesday, "
Thursday, "
Priday, " Biddeford, 10. Lewiston, Augusta, on the following week.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will speak in Florence on Sunday, March 6, all day and evening; in North Easton, Sunday, March 13, all day and evening.

MEDALLION OF JOHN BROWN.-The subscriber invites the attention of her friends and the public to a number of Medallions of John Brown, just completed by her, and which may be seen at rooms No. 89, Studio Building, Tremont Street. M. EDMONIA LEWIS.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 2 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children.

References .- Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

THE BOSTON HEMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY hereby give notice, that their Capital Stock is seventeen thousand dollars, the whole of which has been actually assessed and paid in, and the whole amount of all existing debts, on the 1st of January, 1664, was eleven hundred and eleven 28-100 dellars, (1,111 28.)

ALBERT G. BROWNE, President.
WM. V. VINCENT,
ALBERT G. BROWNE, JR.
ALBERT G. BROWNE,

Directors. Boston, January 30, 1864.

### MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family MAY HAVE

## A GOOD ORGAN

A T a very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$260, and upward, according to number of Stops and tyle of case.

They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little pace, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is surranted for five years.

THE CABINET ORGANS,

THE CABINET ORGANS,
introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusivesively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of musical instruments. Supplying a long-felt want, they have been received with the
greatest pleasure by the musical profession and the public, and have already been very widely introduced, and the
domand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must continue to increase as their merits become known. They are
to private houses, Sunday Schools, and smaller churches,
all that the larger pipe organs are to large churches. In
addition to this, they are admirably adapted to the purformance of secular as well as sacred music.

The Cabinet Organ is essentially different from and a very
great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodeon
or Harmonium kind. Its superior excellence consists in
many important characteristics, among which are:

1. The more organ-like character of its tones. Indeed,
it is asserted with condicence that it has not yet been found
possible to produce a better quality of tone from pipes than
is attained in these organs.

2. It has greatly more power and volume of tone in proportion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful invention, its capacity for expression is made vasily greater than has ever before been attained in such instruments.
This invention is especially valuable, because scarcely any
performer can master it in an hour or two.

4. It admits of great rapidity of execution, adapting it
to the performance of a great variety of lively secular music.

5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.

5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.
6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a piane

forte.

It may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such Instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such recommendations aiready have been given tot hem, to an extent unparalleled.

commendations aircady have been given to them, to an extent unparalleled.

Among those who have proffered written testimony te their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that they regard them as unequalled by any other instrument of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George F. Boot, &c.; the most distinguished organists in the country, as Cutter of Trinity Church, N. Y., Morgan of Grace Church, Zundel of Mr. Beecher's Church, Braun, Wels, Wilcox, Tuckerman, Zerrahn, &c.; such estebrated pianists as Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, Mill, Sanderson, Strakosch, etc.; in brief, more than two hundred musicians, including a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have testified to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is securely boxed, so that it can be sent asfoly to any part of the country.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars,

warenooms, 274 Washington Street, Boston, 7 Mercer Street, New York. MASON & HAMLIN.

THEODORE PARKER'S MEMOIRS. JUST PUBLISHED BY S. R. URBINO

13 School Street, FOREIGN BOOK-STORE. Boston, Feb. 24, 1864.

M. H. HARDY, DRESS-MAKING ROOMS. No. 10, Oliver Place,

## Poetry.

For the Liberator. TO THE NATIONS OVER THE SEA.

BY AUGUSTA COOPER KINBALL.

"What is the cause of the strife?" thought the nation

over the sea; "The North and the South are children, that quarrel over

their tea;
The South, with her fiery spirit, is only getting the crosser
At hearing the North protest that the cup belongs with

"What is the cause of the strife?" thought the nation over the sea :

They war in lack of wisdom, not agreeing to disagree Always at antipodes, after years of picking and hunting, They go to battle at last over a simple piece of bunting. " Or some other trivial thing's at the bottom of this pa

rade, This glitter and glance of steel, and this rearing of ca Perhaps 'tis a Southern pen, that across the one work

Indites a political creed abrogating close communion. " Or, rather, a feud arising from vaunts of the civie mouth The 'shovelry' of the North 'gainst the 'chivalry' of the

South : Or a schism that starts its line from municipal institution Or different interpretations of the letter of Constitution

" If these are the points of strife," said the nations over "We have a lot in the matter—for elder children are we The duty becomes incumbent to shorten the long conten

Our part assigned in the drama is the business of inter

Have you guessed the cause of the strife, sister natio Have you caught a glimpse of Jehovah, and His lightning-Glaring clear in the cloudy dun,-from the battle-smoke

out-flashing? Have you heard the voice of the Judge, over all the can non's crashing?

We're fighting to make them real-mock-excellencies o Heart-sick of hypocrisy's badge, we are goaded to battle at

last; Here's one of our virtuous tokens—our starred tri-color we take it. And rather than live as it was, we will die for what we can

In the easy days and the peaceful, could we wave that flag Of a single nation on earth, without feeling a pang of dis

Oh, give us the pain and the loss, and the carnage that With sincerity at the core, throbbing deep in Northern

pulses ! Whatever the monarchies write, of the strife's incipient stage, Of the tinder that struck the fire of our soul's sublimest

Whatever the cavillings are of our elders or our betters, The arm of the North was nerved by the clanking of

Our bickerings for a trifle the world may over-state; Our patriot love at the centre may suffer under-rate; Not patriotism cheap, that stops with one's own nation, But patriotism grand, that spheres a world's salvation. Is it the people's doubt, -an idea too grand for the hour, That our Northern sons are heroes for principle, not for

power? Was the thought too large for a man, or even too great for To flash out sabre and gun in the cause of emancipation?

FREMONT, the truest and quickest, sprang out on Liberty's And Lincoln, slow but firmly, and never faltering back; And his tardy hand reached forward,-dear hand,-to re

lieve the lowly,

And we love his lips for the words, that seemed to come too slowly.

Could you see our sable brother take his place in the Not willing to live as a chattel, but ready to die as a man; Could you see our Africa bare her scarred breast to the

sword and rifle. dn't you say at the root of the matte something more than a trifle?

Would n't you say that the federal blood mirrored Jesus in every drop, When it rose in a throb of passion, that the bondman's

woe might stop?
Wouldn't you say that the federal hand touched the nailpierced hand of another,

When it dripped its generous crimson to redeem an outraged brother ? The histories coming after will not reckon the price too

dear,
When this crushed and weakened sister in development shall appear;
When Africa—Prima Donna—moves along political stages,

A single queen, whose glory is the promise of future ages In the noon of the dawning cycles, when the sword shall

To be changed to a pruning-hook,-when God shall braid his national wreath,-America, Europe, Asia, all as leaves and twigs, must enter;

But Africa as the glorious flower whose rich bloom crowns Or she shall sit as a star, with a light that is all her own

With beam magnetic attracting the compass of State and While every kin, descendant, and tribe of the power that

Each at a limit respectful, in awe shall circle 'round her. And she, the braised and the smitten, borne down with fet-

ter and thong, Bue shall be the Coryphens leading on the world's grand song;
And the nations shall wait dambly, their separate voices

hushing,
To hear Earth's new soprano in a river of music gushing. Have we nothing noble to die for, ye nations over the sea! Will ye call it inglorious venture, when Afric shall be free! Ah, no! ye will give us place ever green in heroic story, And strain to attain the summit of a like upselfish glory

ALL BOUT DE PRESIDENT. No matter what dem fellers say, Dem politishun gent,

About de President ! Ole Fader Linkum take de load, In spite ob traitor din : He ob dat creber kind ob breed

He is, and he hab eber ben.

All dat a man should be ; And derefore all de loyal men Will gib dere votes for he. Some say dey vote for Genral Grant,

Because he fight so nice : And Genral Banks, our garde avant In Texas, for dere Vice :

Dat nonsense all ! de Genral Grant Hab work in Tennessee And Genral Banks de people want For duty where he be

Some nudder time de Genrals Grant And Banks be in de van ; But now de tried man what we want-

I make my mind some time ago, And neber hab repent,

Best way to punish rebel foe,

When all de Traitors carse him hard. And call him wicked name, He just de man to be on guard-Dat Butler, too, de same

Between dem boff de rebels lose All hopes to win de day, And hab no udder way to choose But hang, or run away. Not hang dem poor white suddern boys-

Most on um know no more

Dan little chile dat play wid toys, What dey be fighting for. But hang dere guilty leaders-dose Who drag dem out to fight;

And gib dere carcaes to de crows-Den ebry ting go right. Dis my opinion-spose I err, I'se right to speak for one-

Knows more dan one alone.

De Darkie and Ferlosifer

# The Tiberator.

[Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1864, by CHARLES H. PEARSON, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.]

PLANTATION PICTURES.

BY MRS. EMILY C. PEARSON, Author of "Cousin Frank's Household."

> CHAPTER XXIII. LELIA IN THE CONVENT.

When the imposing walls of the Convent rose be-fore Lelia, it was as if she had been dreaming. Could it be that she, oft so light-hearted and happy, was now to be a recluse? How would she like this self-denying life? how bear the various mortifications and penances to which she must inevitably be subject? These and other kin-like questions filled her mind with fore bodings as the high gates swung open, and the car riage drove up to a flight of side-steps. In the dim twilight the large edifice was magnified, and wore a night have her room assigned her directly, before the evening meal, as no duty would be required of her led on things held sacred-was a subject for discipl that night. Lelia felt relieved when the ceremony of -must be made to yield !" ntroduction was gone through with. There were sister Rose, and sister Mary, and sister Sophia, and posed, designed to "crush her pride," and make subso on, until thirty were enumerated. Lelia was pre- servient that troublesome thing, the will-but to little

she had seen, that Lelia gave her eyes more license the confessional. She spent hours and hours kneeling than was seemly. She thought mayhap the sisters on the cold stone-pavement of the chapel; she was up might deem it sinful, for they walked demure and before the dawn, industriously saying her accumulat grave, with down-cast eyes. "How can I ever learn ed quota of prayers; but it was of no avail-she was to be a nun?" rose involuntarily, as she saw their studied repose of manner. And their dress,-black, Meanwhile, the frowns that clouded the Superior's cumbersome and forbidding,-she could not at once brow were terrific; it required no little moral courage get reconciled to it. The Lady Superior's was quite to brave them; and what added not a little to po A quaker-like bonnet was covered with a black bom- frowned on her. She was quite sure the black-veil bazine shawl, neatly fitted in front, and hanging loosely over the shoulders. A band of snowy linen passed phia, a novitiate like herself, pitied her, and said she under the chin, being fastened within the bonnet, and did just right-low whispering in her ears, lest the entirely hiding the hair. Beneath the shawl was a walls betray her. circular cape and wide linen collar, which added to the antique effect. The dress was of the same mate- ill-so ill that the Lady Superior relaxed her disciof bodice, and distinguished from the common nun's room, but the attendance of sister Sophia, which was attire by a sweeping train. A costly cross was sus- a great relief. As the invalid began to convalesce, pended from her neck.

The Abbess exhibited much interest in the new comer. From the first, struck with her intelligence and beauty, she sought to make her early impression of the numbry as prepossessing as possible. While Lelia's room was preparing, she directed sister Sophia flowers and trees. But the garden was small comparto show her some parts of her new home. She first ed with Powhatan, and did not boast a solitary arbor. took her to the chapel, occupying one of the wings. The vestal lamp was burning, and in the shadowy her arrival, and at once the regular airings she took light everything looked magical and weird. Lelia with her companions, walking in staid procession started back as she entered. On a "kneeler" near were tedious; and returning to her apartment, she the door was what seemed to be the statue of a nun. would longingly look from her window on the green Prayer-book in hand, with no motion or semblance of glades and groves, and wonder if she would visit them life, it was some moments ere Lelia could divine if again. If discontented then, how much more so now! indeed it were a living, breathing being. It was one Sister Sophia was deeply grieved and shocked when of the sisters at prayer, doing penance. awe filled the place. As they passed the altar, sister sponsively. Gradually, and in the most guarded man-Sophia kneeled reverently, and kissed the crucifix. ner, they opened their hearts to each other-Elegantly framed pictures of saints looked down from the walls, their eyes fixed and glassy, and they ap. peared to follow the worshippers about, as if to guard your fatal beauty that has maddened father O'Brian. so life-like did they seem. She instinctively rendered just as you do about meeting him at confession, if I them the homage of a profound veneration. Venera- died for it." ble men and women there were among them, pilgrims

fully ripe. her new friend. The unbroken stillness, the shaded of her distress. light, the gorgeously furnished altar, the "cloud of witnesses." stranger felt her prejudices giving way. Tears flow-

institution that had befriended her. They lingered some time in the chapel, and when they turned to go, there kneeled the motionless nun still holding the prayer-book before her eyes, as statnesque as when they entered. She was pale and wan, and the new guest felt like putting her arm about her, and coaxing her to some warm room, and per- father Pierre would come." suading her to eat. All that night the vision of this religeuse haunted her; she wondered if she spent the abate my penances for a time," said Lelia. night thus, and if she would not perish before the

As they returned to the sitting-room, they found the be likely to do voluntarily, if treated too severely." family of sisters ranged by the long work-table that interesting speaker, often eloquent; and if any of the take not the irrevocable vow!" nuns were ignorant on points essential, it certainly

was not her fault.

Sister Sophia begged the Lady Superior to allow Lelia to share her room. This she graciously grant, ed, and the two retired arm in arm, discoursing in low tones of the wondrous themes that inspired the conversation of the Abbess, whose mind, like the main- hors her convent life, much as she punishes herself spring, moved all subject to its influence.

Months passed, and Lelia had become far better actimes scare me." quainted with the nunnery. In addition to the religious instructions of the Lady Superior, she had lis- fast drawing to its close. I see nothing before us, as tened to the instructions of father Pierre. Her health events move, but the dreaded veil-the pall of death! had suffered from her sedentary habits as well as from her late trials, and she had lost in freshness of color by the thought. and vivacity of manner; and often there would come irrepressible longings for a different life. She grew ed Sophia. Must we spend our lives within thes gloomy and depressed. In vain she regarded her de- walls, shut out from all that is bright and beautiful sires for liberty as sinful temptations-in vain herfast. Look, sister Ruth, see how glorious the fields and ing, and doing various other penances, to overcome groves are! Oh, for one more ramble among them them-they would rally, and return with reinforcements. The conflict was terrible, and her soul was doubtingly. "The instructions of father Pierre, re-

torn with conflicting emotions.

She had been introduced to the little community and I am not quite sure that we do not commit ain in under an assumed name; and as she was not allowed turning again to the world." the privilege granted some of the sisters, of visiting the sick and instructing in the orphan school connect. I believe his teachings are mainly correct. But he ed with the establishment, she was never seen by vis- said it was designed that some persons, not all, should

over her, and in the depths of the gloom she longed for death. It was even whispered in her soul-dread-ful deed!-to put an end to her own life! Then came up the loved image of little Willie, and life was sweet for his sake. She then had recourse to prayer, and

aroused herself to more diligence in her avocations. Music was her only amusement, and she still made great proficiency in this noble ecience. Sometimes of an evening, as the nuns were ranged by the worktable, engaged in making garments, Dorcas-like, the Abbess would invite her to play. She had the strange power of speaking the plaintive imaginings, the high poetical conceptions of her heart, through the instru-ment; and seldom did she rise from the piano till all who had souls to listen were suffused with tears. A gross and sinister looking priest, the very opp site of father Pierre, sometimes took his place in officiating at the convent. Lelia being most remarkable for beauty soon attracted his attention; and he ofte fixed his serpent-like eye on her, in undisguised ad-

miration. She had now, if not before, real cause of unhappiness. It became her study how to avoid him. All the horrible things she had ever read or heard of wolves" in "sheep's clothing" came vividly to mind, and she dared not meet him alone at the conessional. She had ever some earnest excuse; and. finally, father O'Brian getting very angry, complained to the Mother Superior, who blandly assured him that he must be mistaken; that sister Ruth, she doubted not, would as soon confess to him as to father Pierre. At all events, she added, the sister should confess next morning. Lelia was informed of this arrangement, but when the time came was really unable to leave her room. A shuddering fear of evil, a sickening terror, working on her sensitive nature, had made her quite ill. She was excused from necessity, but informed authoritatively that she must attend confession as soon as possible. Father Pierre was absent on a jonrney.

on that account. In a few days Lelia was better, but just as averse to obedience as ever. The Lady Superior reprimand ed her severely, and imposed a painful penance,ing her that she should increase it every day until she returned to her senses, and confessed to father O'Brian. 'And why do you object?" asked the Abbess. Le lia weepingly expressed her aversion to the priest.

and she must not neglect duty, and lose the blessing

"What a silly fancy is this!" exclaimed the Lady What nonsense fills your head? But you cannot more sombre grandeur, and she shrank from entering excused"-and the uniformly calm and self-possessed its precincts: it seemed to her so spectral and tomb. Lady became tempestuous with anger. Lelia shrank The Superioress noticed her depression, and, away from her, like the delicate flower before the tem rightly interpreting the cause, kindly told her that she pest; but, alas! the storm was not soon to abate. 'The young sister had resisted authority—had tramp.

A succession of mortifications and penances was im seeming purpose. She went through with the pre-Everything was so new and strange, so unlike aught scribed forms, endured the penalties, but still dreaded unwilling to confess until the return of father Pierre. study, as she bad never seen their religious costume. Lelia's trial was that most of the sisters likewise nuns were shocked at her course; but good sister So.

The stern ordeal was too much, and again she was rial as the shawl-full and flowing, with belt instead pline, and not only allowed her the comfort of her the two exchanged thoughts more freely than they

Their chamber overlooked the garden, and it was pleasant to gaze on the neatly kept shrubbery,-the walks so well laid out and bordered with box .- the Lelia made this unfavorable comparison soon after A solemn she found she was unhappy; yet her heart beat re-

"I am so glad I am plain," Sophia on one occasi whispered, with her arms about Lelia's neck; "it is their ways. Lelia felt constrained in their presence, I am afraid he isn't good, sister Ruth; and I'd do

"Oh," replied Lelia, with a shudder, "did you ever who came late to their graves, like the shock of corn see such eyes? I dread them more than the Lady Superior's dark brow. Oh, what shall I do? what Oh, what a place to pray!" whispered Lelia to shall I do?"—and she wrung her hands in the agony

"Indeed, I do not know," rejoined Sophia, burstall conspired to arouse devotion. The ing into tears, "but do not mourn so, dear sister Ruth! We will pray to God, directly to God, and he will deed freely as she thought of the religious tone of the liver you. It seems as if the saints would be in the way ; I must pray to God for you."

"Oh, that He would indeed interpose for us!" fervently said Lefia; "oh, that we might make Him our refuge in this evil time!" "That dreadful Maynooth pricet!" exclaimed So-

phia. "I would never confess to him. How I wish "It was a favor I did not expect for the Superior to

"She acted wisely," replied Sophia. "She is anx ious to have us take the black vell, which we shall not

"Yes," said Lelia, "she has often urged me extended through it. Each one sat in her appointed take the step of a full consecration, as she terms it. place, and before her was the neat work-box that held But once, when she was eloquently descanting on the her embroidery. The Superioress sat at the head, blessedness of a life devoted to acts of mercy and selfand Lelia observed that her box was more elegant denial, I caught sister Rose-one of the black-veil sisthan the rest. As the sisters plied their needles, the ters-looking earnestly on me. And, oh, such a look Mother instructed them in their faith. She was an it follows me yet. It seemed to say, Beware! beware

"Poor sister Rose!" said Sophia, "how pale and and she looks! And the Lady Superior always com-The hour for prayer came, and in procession, slow mends her prolonged fastings and self-imposed penand measured, they went to the chapel to engage in ances, when they are killing her. She grows weaker every day; she can scarcely mount the stairs. How dreadful to see her dying so young !"

"Do you think she wishes to live?" asked Lelia. "I do not see how she can," replied Sophia, mourn fully ; "I have good reasons for knowing that she ab for this sinfulness. Her horrified, ghastly looks at

"But," said Lelia, "the term of our novitiate The two were silent for some time, as if overcom

"Is there no help for us-no help?" at length ask-"Are not such longings wicked?" asked Lelia

"I love good father Pierre," replied Sophia, "and with so much leisure for thought, Lelia's brain became morbidly busy. At times, dark fancies came he have to say that it is a duty required of you and

so important a point." said Lelia, "if, as the Lady Superior expresses it, we the spirit-crushing thought, that she was in very deed

with curses! Oh, I would not think of it, were it not be safely back in the convent. that I so much dread father O'Brian! "I have heard the Abbess talk much longer th courself," rejoined Sophia, "and have become hardened to some of her sayings, knowing that they are in the regular course of training novitiates. The pro

ess is to coax and frighten by turns. I've struggled with such doubts as yours, and I've prayed. Oh, sister Ruth, I do trust I have prayed through the 'one Mediator,' Jesus, and from him alone I get peace"and tears of happy emotions glistened on her cheeks. My mother trusted in him," she added at length; and although she died when I was an infant, I feel that her prayers follow me. Her grave is among the Blue Ridge mountains, sister Ruth, where I used to live. I often visited her resting-place-a holy spot to me, with the vine-clad trees bent mournfully over it, and the sweetest flowers loved best to bloom there. I used to take my work, and sit, and muse, and sing in low tones for hours. Oh, how I long to see my mother's grave once more!"

"I wish you could," said Lelia.

"My father died abroad," continued Sophia, "and I never could visit his burial-place; -this made my mother's more dear. Oh, how I have clung to it! was left an orphan very young, in the care of my mother's brother, who was my guardian. The scenery about his place was lonely and grand, and I lived at of doors in the sunny hours. I learned skill in the use of the how and arrows: and never did Indian girl climb those mountains or thread the wild forests You wonder that I am here. At length, uncle his mind. Everett I also decided that I must be educated. It was quite time I quit breaking colts, he said; and he doubted if I could

The room-mates were congenial, and often found noments to sympathize and advise with each other. nicely carved in marble, not composed of the fra gradually recovered, and the matter of confess-Lelia gradually recovered, and the matter of confessing to father O'Brian was dropped for the present. Her studies, as well as Sophia's, were laid out on the assumption that she was soon to take the black-veil; and although agonized at the thought of such a fate, the Fugitive Slave Bill, were to declaim their yet they carefully suppressed their feelings, and the Lady Superior flattered herself they were "free-will

Lelia's sufferings were intense. If she remained in the convent, she must inevitably take the black-veil: if she left it, she might be seized as a slave. Day and night she pondered what to do. Oh, if she could only apply to Mrs. Brownlee for direction! But she was rely shut out from all confidential comm with her. She found, on inquiring of the Lady Supe rior, that her dear instructress had indeed written sev eral times; but as there was nothing of interest to Le lia, she had not deemed it advisable to mention the reception of the letters. If Lelia wrote Mrs. Brownlee. breath could she breathe of her troubles. She begged the Lady to allow her to see and kiss the dear handwriting, but she was repulsed with the assertion that she had her heart drawn towards earthly works. It was her duty to forget Mrs. Brownlee, and she was forbidden to mention her name.

"Do you ever write your friends?" asked Lelia o Sophia. Very seldom," replied Sophia; "I have but few,

to tell the truth, and my uncle, who claims to be my best friend, would not receive one word of complaint rom me. And why should he, if, as I suppose, he made me a nun that he might take possession of my fortune ?" "Is it possible!" exclaimed Lelia; "how could be

do such a deed?" "Oh, this is a convenient made of disposing of me. and avoiding the charge of murder. But it seems to

me a perpetual murder. It is literally being buried alive," said Sophia, bitterly. As time went on, they were plied with religious asks and observances perfectly Herculean. They went through them mechanically and guardedly, for never have I seen countenances so expr they had finally decided to attempt escape. It matterfull of this great undertaking. If once free, they hop-

and Sophia were aware that the front-door would be rebuke and exhort each other; inasm and the latter begged permission to be absent from the

able to attend her, which request was readily granted. As soon as the household were seated, and the din

There was something in the runaway air of the driver. Young ladies that aroused the curiosity of the driver. He knew from their dress that they were nuns, but this only served as an incentive to comply with their bidding, and drive furiously. They had already two miles to go, when a gentleman stopped the hack, to be taken to Gadsby's Hotel, Washington. In a short concluded with a seathing description of the utter taken to Gadsby's Hotel, Washington. In a short | co time, the carriage drew up before the establishment, and the gentleman said to the driver,-

if Hon. Hugh Nelson is stopping here."

man.

A dimness came over Lelia's eyes as she felt that all hope of escape was lost.

The driver let down the steps, and at the same time spoke to Mr. Nelson, informing him that some one in the hack wished to see him. Mr. Nelson stopped and looked in. The stranger had arisen to get out, but the keen eyes of the former met the averted face of Lelia, and he exclaimed,—

"Bless my soul! How's this? Do my eyes decive me? No, it is, it is my lost Lelia!"—and he was amost wild with inv.

"Bless my soul! How's this? Do my eyes decive me? No, it is, it is my lost Lelia!"—and he way."

Julian Hall had two doors. The public one opened on Milk street. But there was another which come

company her directly home to Powhatan. He then ordered the driver to take them to the steamer lying in the Potomac, shortly to leave for Alexandria. On swith horses, and a driver who could be trusted. The the Potomac, shortly to leave for Alexandria. On the way to the boat, the hackman left Sophia, as di-

rected, at her relative's door.

me! It seems to me we should judge for ourselves on ing, and tenderly sought to soothe her, assuring her that no harm should befal her-she should be mistress "But how dreadful the maledictions of the church," of Powhatan, and do as she pleased. Nevertheless, 'turn from the holy commandment delivered to us,' a slave, came over her in all its bitterness. How to the 'beggarly elements'! We shall be blighted dread the prospect before her! She almost longed to

### REMINISCENCE OF GRORGE THOMPSON'S FIRST VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER FROM MRS. CHILD.

To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard : The return of George Thompson to our shores rakens a host of slumbering recollections within it. I wish I could hope to be ever again so much by his spirit stirring eloquence, thirty years ago. But that cannot be. Even if Mr. Thompson's power is undiminished by time, something has gone from myself in the course of those thirty years of deferred. A man cannot read the Arahope long-deferred. A man cannot read the Ara-bian Nights, or Robinson Crusoe, with the same zest with which he devoured them as a boy; and I can test-ify, from experience, that a hearf which has been cut, and bruised, and trampled on, by the experiences of sixty years, cannot thrill over the pages of Waverly d Ivanhoe as it did when only a score of winter

and Ivanhoe as it did when only a score of winters had engraved their memories there.

I count it a glorious privilege to have lived, and been in my prime, when George Thompson went electurizing about the country," as an admiring "lecturizing about the country," as an admiring farmer expressed it. I never till then heard any-thing which came up to my idea of genuine clo-quence. I heard Webster and Wirt in a great con-troversy, when it was said they both put forth their best powers. Webster made magnificent points, and impressed me as an intellectual giant, not over scrupulous how he used his strength. Wirt attractmore lightly than I. O, the strange joy I felt in the dim old woods, hoary with the moss of centuries! The memory of it thrills me, like the voice of one I waves of literature had flowed over and fertilized. before he elicited that keen sarcas ecided that I must be educated. It was quite time I uit breaking colts, he said; and he doubted if I could et amed and civilized in any place so well as in a about that "vexed question," and so far from have nunnery. In vain were my objections; I was obliged to yield to his wishes, but I tell you, sister Ruth, went with eager expectation to hear the man who was much as I loved my old haunts by the brooks, and the quiet garden nooks studded with sweet briar, I left them all with less regret than my mother's grave. Oh, it seems as if it were undutifulto forsake it! I ought to have my dwelling near that sacred place."

The smooth gliding of the day. He has since been called "the king of rhetoric," and the phrase pen called "the king of rhetoric," and th feeling that I had been entertained with Very long afterward, I chanced to hear Th to the approaching festival on Bunker Hill, where Mr. Everett and Mr. Mason of Virginia, author of the Fugitive Slave Bill pieces in praise of liberty, Mr. Parker said: "Next week, there will be heard upon Bunker Hill that most foolish of all noises,—the human voice when means nothing, comes from nowhere, and goes to

Not so with George Thompson. His unstudied utterance welled up from the depths of his large, warm heart, and therefore went directly to the hearts of those he addressed. His power was perhaps even greater, though in a different way, over those who were prejudiced against his principles, than it was over those who sympathized with him. He went electrifying round the country, while he was "lecturizing;" and as he rubbed the fur the wrong way on the domesticated wild-cat, which our ception of the letters. If Lelia wrote Mrs. Brownlee, public speakers were accustomed to pat and stroke it must first be read by the Lady Superior, and not a so tenderly, he made the sparks fly in a remarkable

I was present in Julian Hall, Boston, on the 1st of August, 1835, when he delivered an address in commemoration of the first anniversary of British Emancipation. There were usually many Southerners in the city at that season of the year; and rumors were affoat that they were drilling a mob to seize Mr. Thompson, and carry him to the South, where they could lynch him more thoroughly than they could venture to do even in the city of Bos-ton, then so loyal to the slaveholding interest. I had been in the Hall but a short time when it began to be filled rapidly with haughty looking men in fine broadcloth, accompanied by a retinue of truckmen, with shirt sleeves rolled above the elbow, and hands armed with clubs and large horsewhips. Mr. Thompson showed no sign of being intimidated. On the contrary, he poured forth a lawa-torrent of eloquence He spoke of Slavery as a system of graceful to an enlightened age and to nations pro-fessing Christianity; a system which betrayed its weakness by resorting to bludgeons as its only weapone against rational arguments.

I watched the slaveholders who were present, and

ed not what their employment—their thoughts were full of this great undertaking. If once free they hope sive, and the front door was ever locked. For long weeks they labored in vain to devise some method of flight that promised the least hope of success. At length, however, the examination week came, and the first day of this season father Pierre and other divines arrived, and were to dine in the convent hall. Lelia and Sonbia were aware that the front-door would be red Sonbia were aware that the front-door would were heard. "Damn you!" exclaimed one, "if w had you down South, we'd cut off your ears." Mo unlocked during dinner. The former feigned illness, individuals and communities were apt to go on heedlessly in the commission of wicked blinded by the force of habit and tradition, so they could not see their own errors so As soon as the household were seated, and the din those who were unconnected with them. He invited them to go England, and freely point out what light ladder that led to the scuttle, noiselessly stole ever they deemed faulty in Church or State. One down stairs, out the street door, and scaling the wall, were quickly in the highway. They now ran for dear life, scarce knowing whither, but had proceeded only half a mile when they were appalled by hearing the rumbling of wheels behind them.

"Oh, we are discovered! What shall we do?" exclaimed Sophia, sinking to the earth in terror. Leclaimed Sophia, sinking to the earth of the andience called out, "England introduced Mr. Thompson, "and I am sorry for it. But it was done in a less enlightened age, and you have since chosen to put away and I am sorry for it. But it was done in a less enlightened age, and you have since the second of the earth o lia, more self-possessed, stopped beside her, and, turn- and property were perfectly safe, and that a new ing to see who the pursuer was, to her great joy found it was only a common hackman. She hailed him, and the two stepping into his vehicle, Sophia bade the driver take them to No. —, Street —, Washington, where lived her cousin. She had agreed with Lelis to seem the night there and take the cars for the course of the night there and take the cars for the Lelia to spend the night there, and take the cars for Philadelphia the next day.

There was something in the runaway air of the lished throughout Great Britain, and proved by of Soil A. then to Gadsby's Hotel, Washington. In a short me, the carriage drew up before the establishment, and the gentleman said to the driver,—
"Just step in, driver, before I get out, and inquire Hon. Hugh Nelson is stopping here."
"He is now going in to dinner." replied the back"He is now going in to dinner." replied the back-Hon. Hugh Nelson is stopping here."
"He is now going in to dinner," replied the backcould pour forth an immense volume of sound, and it
rushed then like the waves of Niagara. When he

ceive me? No, it is, it is my lost Lelia!"—and he was almost wild with joy.

Quickly recovering himself, he turned to the aston-ished gentleman, and told him that he would see him another time; and directing a servant to bring his trunk from his room, stepped into the coach, saying kindly to Lelia, who was weeping, that he would apcompany her directly home to Powhatan. He then object of the women was to keep Mr. Thompson apparently engaged in lively conversation, and to follow Mr. Nelson was touched as he saw Lelia still weep.

Mr. Nelson was touched as he saw Lelia still weep.

ently he disappeared; but the slaveholders and their ently he disappeared; but the slaveholders and their rabble, supposing there was no possible egress there, stood watching for his re-appearance; and the women remained huddled together, as if they also were waiting for him. My heart, meanwhile, throbbed to violently, that I felt as if I should sink upon the floor. But we did not sink, any of us. Suspicions were soon awakened, and there was a violent rub down stairs and out into the street. We represent down stairs and out into the street. waiting for news, in an agony of anxiety. At las our excellent and well-beloved friend, Samuel i May, returned to the Hall. He was very pale, and his voice trembled, as he said to us, in a low tone, "Thank God, he is safe!"

"Thank God, he is safe !"
Our mission being accomplished, we passed down
the stairs, which were lined on either side by truckmen brandishing their whips. We were greeted by
divers maledictions on the Abolitionists and the "negers," couched in the usual elegant phrastelon of o-slavery. A carriage stood at the de pro-slavery. A carriage stood at the door, with the step down, and surrounded by the slaveholders had seen gnashing their teeth in the Hall. Some Retonians were there also. But they would be rather ashamed to have their names mentioned now. In these days, "the extinguishers themselves are of fire." So, "let bygones be bygones." We were formed that the slaveholders had the carriage in real possible to convey Mr. Thounson to a best which iness to convey Mr. Thompson to a boat, which was to take him to a vessel about to sail immediately. South Carolina.

South Carolina.

The Boston papers, the next day, took part with the slaveholders, called Thompson a coward, and made themselves merry at the expense of the "fenale militia," as they styled them. Pro-slavery har always shown itself wonderfully manly and way its sayings and doings. The day was a painful on to me, not only on account of my extreme and for the safety of Mr. Thompson, but because ideeply grieved and ashamed to see old Massachus on basely subservious to the deeply grieved and ashamed to see old Massachusetts so basely subservient to the vilest despotion that ever disgraced the earth. But it was one of the mac exciting experiences of my life, and the slight services 1 rendered is one of my pleasantest remains

ences.

Mr. Thompson has done more perhaps than any land in favor of the United States, since the blad eons of slaveholders have been turned against the too-conciliating government of their own country. God bless him for his efforts! and God bless the honst, kindly, freedom-loving common people of En

I have written these recollections of our old times with the hope that it may stimulate others to me Yours for truth, freedom, and progress, in all &

L. MARIA CHILD.

GEORGE THOMPSON-OUR CAUSE IN ENG. LAND.

We had the pleasure, last week, of listening to m address by George Thompson, of England, the fa-nous advocate of freedom in this country, and the true exponent of the American struggle among his own people. As we had never seen him before, we were interested in hearing what one would say, who had been reported to us as a violent and bitter minist of the American government on account of itseleration of slavery. Having heard him, we can only eration of slavery. Having heard him, we can on wonder at the infatuation and intolerance of the ersons who, on his former visits, greeted him with mob violence, and even desired his annihilation.

Nor was there that lordly pomposity about the distinguished M. P. we had been led to expect. And, sides, he showed what can be found in very few Englishmen, a thorough knowledge of the working of all our governmental machine of all the processes by which the peen nourished into life, and of the animus of the olicy and the practice of both contending parties ritic. With the profound hatred of human one critic. With the protound natred or numan opposion, he yet acknowledged the great difficulties are government had been obliged to contend with to accure the practical emancipation of the slave; and no man, English or American, ever entertained a more just appreciation of the character of Abraham Lineau appreciation of the character of Abraham Lineau appreciation. ust appreciation of the character of Abraham Lin-coln. He extolled our President for being what he was, coming up from the honest rafisman, rail-split-ter, and lawyer's clerk, to the Chief Magistracy of this great and glorious nation; and he honored him in the highest for his successive and successful measures by which he had endorsed the entire freedom of the District of Columbia, the freedom of the terri tories, and the prospective freedom of all the slaves in the Republic.

Mr. Thompson's manners are earnest and sincere.

He is now in his 60th year, with a rather delicate rame. His utterance is simple, candid and una fected, and in all his denunciation there is not a pa-ticle of bitterness. The audience that greeted him at Music Hall, Boston, was very large, brilliant and enthusiastic. The hearty and prolonged applause that greeted him on taking the platform endently affected him. For some moments he steed as if an thank God that I have lived to see this day!" these few words he revealed his character to us, and the marvellous changes that have been wrought among us since his first and his later visit to this

But Mr. Thompson's best work, as we coheren has been wrought in our behalf in England. With his accurate knowledge of our affairs, he has been enabled to meet the champions of the "Southern the champions of the "Southern the champions and the champions and the champions and the champions are consistent to the champions and the champions are consistent to the champions and the champions are consistent to the champions are consistent to the champions are consistent to the champions are champions and the champions are c Confederacy," and expose all their schemes and their false logic. Indeed, the favorable attitude which England has now assumed towards this comtry is due, in no small degree, to the timely disconns and explanations of the American q George Thompson and his compeers, who have fit lowed the minions of Jeff. Davis from the start; at by enlightening the people in relation to the most state of our public affairs, have kept the man of them true to the sentiments of the to the utter recklessness and hypocrisy of the Soit ern leaders. It was true, Mr. T. said, that the m archists and aristocrats were on the side of the South because they wish to see our Government handled and crushed; but the great mass of honest, thinking and working men were always with us; and end worthy champions, such as the talented Jo Mill, and the eloquent and glorious John Bright Our cause lost much at first he said, because it was everywhere represented that we were fighting off for empire, with no thought of justice or liber; the Southern agents and the London Times, with they had early gained to their service, realistic striving to give the service and the London Times, which they had early gained to their service, realistic striving to give the service and the service and the service are service. striving to give this impression. But, since dent Lincoln's glorious proclamations under the dent Lincoln's glorious proclamations under power had revealed clearly the nature of test, the rebel cause could no longer be popular it England; and he doubted not we should have the

England; and he doubted not we should sympathy of her people to the end.

Such, briefly, are our impressions of Hen. Gerra. Thompson, and of his good services for us in his Motherland; and it is therefore meet that he should receive, as he does, a hearty welcome from our people; for it is not only as a sentimentalist and a spitator that he has shown himself, but as a hearty and the should be a shoul efficient worker to overcome our enemies, sell thorough appreciator of the difficulties that best this nation in its great struggle for Human Eight. He has worked and waited long, and now fails it to see how all things and parties have contributed the ultimate good. If there were a few scored to such statesmen at the head of affairs in the (id. World, Injustice and Wrong could not prev counsels, and Wars would thus become impossible.

But it is through Evil that we must often travil

Good, and through desolating Wars to blessed Past.

Let us work, and have faith—Cape Cod Repuis

THE PROBLEM SOLVED!

N intensely interesting work, arguing the inertials and only just solution of the relations of the National Negro races on this continent. It may be startled to some, but it is TRUE, and is being descentiated by events. Wendell Phillips and, "I have rope has no past, but in what sublime minging of much his God's own whethed of civilizing and elevating the world." It is entitled

"MISCEGENATION. It unfolds a Future for this country hardly dramas yet by its people, as the result of the reception of the brotherhood and social and political rights of the from the folder of the Irish and the second of the Irish and the Miscoegenetic Ideal of Beauty in Woman, Secret of Secretary Secretary of the Irish and Iri

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Befuge ! GEORGE THOMP

When the rebell time after, the Bropenly with the rebend thought it a wash success to a rel But there was reall; in it. They had be of abolition that we England—Garrison—had carnestly antrime, "the only de the ruins of the Arean Union." Their and when they say great rebellion, they liverance to the slavees. It took long t cess. It took long t prejudices, and bring of the government Union lies the best George Thompson

in a speech in Bosto for helping to set Bo constry. He has u end, and it was but ration for past inju-has associated and l that false opinion.
affiliated entirely wis the necessary means as vehement in his at the political institu then the custom of friends and supports join their ranks, and on accepted that as made himself obnor citizens of character opposed to slavery a stroy the governme remove it. It was n made the Garrison t the anarchical and posed, and their gr approve those measures repelled the best vocated, and made i otic or Christian man

Mr. Thompson fine now. The Church s the Garrison Abolitis it, and the people o real feeling towards a opportunity offered I struction. They con olitionists to violate a kill slavery, but the kill slavery; but the order to maintain the Mr. Thompson's form to destroy the Ameri to destroy slavery; he notion that there is a the people of our fre rects himself, and av invective, indecorous ing in a stranger, wh efforts in this country the United States in unprofitable to himse

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iner (Baptist). GEORGE THOM That pioneer Englison, has had his publi

tute, and seems to contrasting it with first missionary visit, fifteen years later. Thompson of 1834 a 1864, will explain peace and harmony peace and harmony peace and harmony come interlopper; an rible civil war, he is bestle public opinio bestle public opinio sionary of a sangu came to sow the a amongst us, and wa amongst us, and wa country, but not, he organizer, and as a country, the had aristocracy, he had aristocracy, he had aristocracy, he had aristocracy which had been gain compromise measure. compromise measu:
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